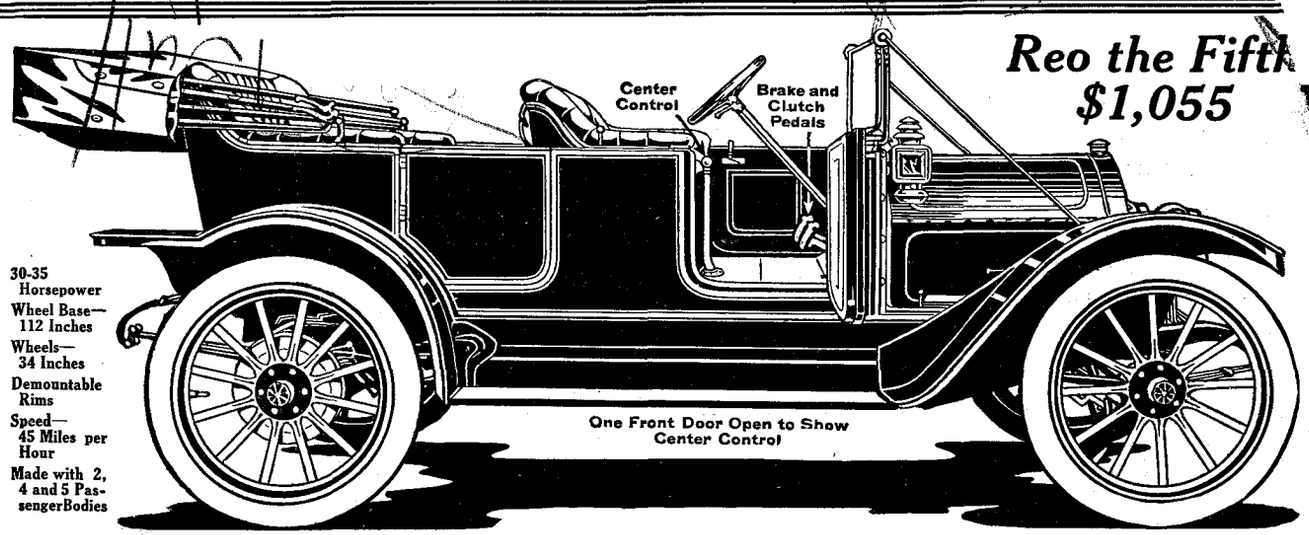

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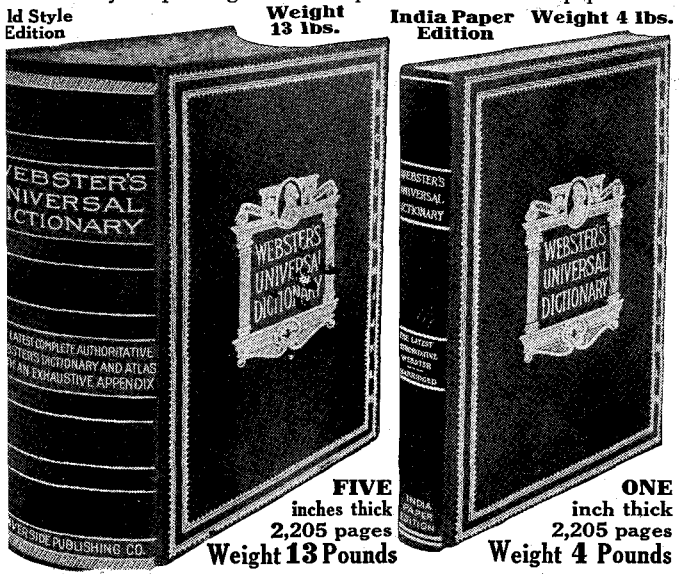
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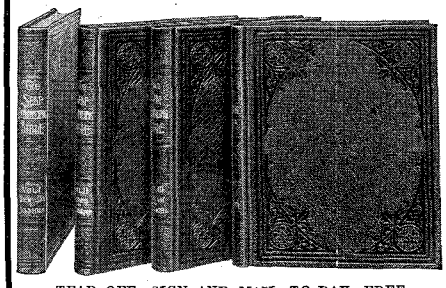

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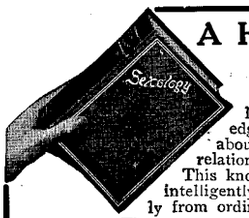

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To bathe a baby, you need: A soft linen washcloth or a piece of flannel, a sponge, a cake of Ivory Soap and a couple of very soft towels. A piece of rubber sheeting, about fifteen inches square, to go on the bottom of the bath tub, to prevent slipping when getting in and out, is desirable.

The water should be about 95° in winter and from 85° to 90° in summer. Test the water with a bath thermometer or bare elbow. If it feels warm, *not hot*, it is all right.

Put baby in the bath. Moisten the washcloth and apply soap, first to the head and neck, then to the arms, next to the body, and last, to the legs and feet. Fill the sponge with water from the tub and squeeze its contents over the face, arms, body and legs, repeating this until all dirt and soap are removed. Dry by "patting," not rubbing, with the towels.

The best hour for an infant's bath is about ten in the morning. In no event, should a bath be given immediately after a meal.

If a child's skin is unusually sensitive, a salt bath should be given occasionally—a teacupful of salt in two gallons of warm water.

For children over three years of age, three full baths a week are sufficient. However, they should be given a sponge bath, without soap, every morning, before breakfast.

In very hot weather, a sponge bath, twice daily, in water about 90°, is recommended.

The Care of the Hair Until a child is three years old, its hair should not be cut. Use a soft brush—not a comb. For older children rub the scalp gently every night. This brings the blood to the scalp and stimulates the follicles from which the hair grows.

Washing the hair once a week is often enough for cleanliness. The use of a pure soap is essential because *any excess of alkali in the soap will make the hair brittle.*

To remove dandruff, massage the scalp with warm olive oil and wash with warm Ivory Soap suds.

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An Inexpensive Tooth Powder An exceedingly satisfactory tooth powder is made by mixing five cents' worth of powdered orris root and five cents' worth of precipitated chalk with half a cake of Ivory Soap, which has been chipped, dried and thoroughly pulverized. Add 15 drops of oil of wintergreen. Bottle and use as needed.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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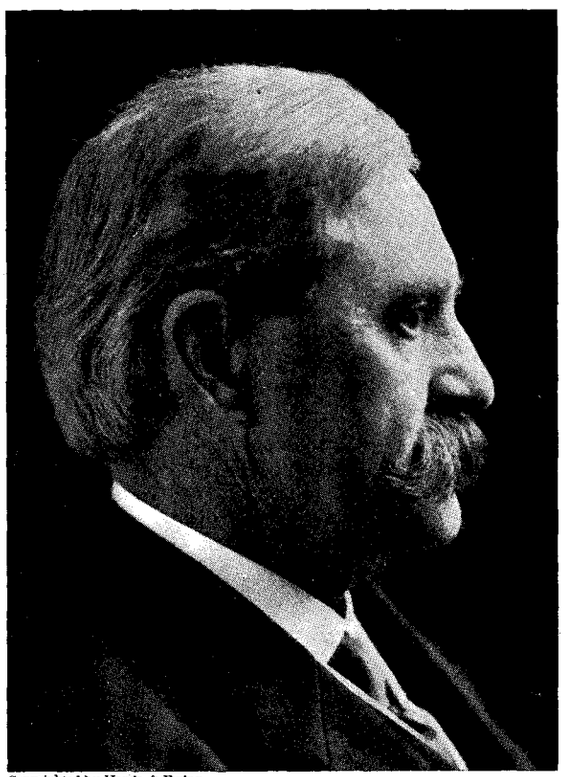
TOPICS OF THE DAY

MEANING OF THE CUMMINS BOOM

WHEN SENATOR CUMMINS announced his entry into the race for the Republican Presidential nomination, the goal toward which President Taft and Senator La Follette were already toiling beneath the cryptic silence of Colonel Roosevelt, the press seemed somewhat at a loss to account for his action, especially as the Iowa Senator had previously displayed the La Follette colors. Such organs of Republican regularity as the New York *Tribune*, Kansas City *Journal*, Boston *Advertiser*, St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, and Denver *Republican* find in this new candidacy evidence that the whole "Progressive" movement is collapsing, while the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.) and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* (Rep.), stopping short of this extreme interpretation, regard it rather as a confession that the La Follette boom has not developed the strength expected of it. While a number of papers, especially those of Iowa, insist that Senator Cummins enters the race in good faith, and with a reasonable prospect of being selected by the Chicago Convention as a compromise candidate if the Taft and La Follette forces find themselves in a deadlock, others are convinced that the Cummins boom is merely a stalking-horse for La Follette or Roosevelt. The one opinion on which the editors agree is that the aim of this new move is to lessen President Taft's chances of renomination.



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AN UNEXPECTED CANDIDATE.

The boom of Senator Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, arouses wide-spread curiosity as to its real meaning. In spite of the impression that he is being used as a stalking-horse for Colonel Roosevelt, an Iowa Republican paper insists that "he is a candidate on his own merits, and on the square and not for stalking-horse purposes."

It will be remembered that when La Follette's candidacy was announced, Senator Cummins declared himself "personally opposed to President Taft," and exprest his faith in the Wisconsin Senator's "soundness" and reliability. In a published statement he now declares that "that opinion remains unaltered," but explains his own participation in the race on the ground that "the situation has materially changed, and it now seems probable that more than two candidates for nomination will be seriously considered by the national convention."

"The opposition to the President started out to focus on Senator La Follette for a mass play, but have evidently been forced to the conclusion that this is not the winning move, and, therefore, are falling back on the favorite-son gambit to make it a fight of the field against Taft," explains the Omaha *Bee* (Rep.), regardless of mixed metaphor. And in the news columns of the Washington *Herald* (Ind.) we find the same idea presented with the following further details:

"Has Albert B. Cummins, of Iowa, been projected into the race for the Republican Presidential nomination for use as a stalking-horse for Theodore Roosevelt or Robert M. La Follette? While this question is answered in the negative by friends of Mr. Cummins, there are circumstances connected with the Cummins candidacy that lead to the belief that the Cummins movement is to be utilized for the benefit of either Mr. La Follette or Colonel Roosevelt.

"It is known, for example, that the supporters of Mr. Cummins will make no effort to land delegates for the Iowan in any State where present signs indicate that either Mr. La Follette or Colonel Roosevelt is strong enough to head off Taft delegates.

"This statement is made upon the authority of an Iowa member who is conversant with the plans of Senator Cummins, and who will have a prominent part in any organization that may be formed in his behalf. Not even the friends of Senator

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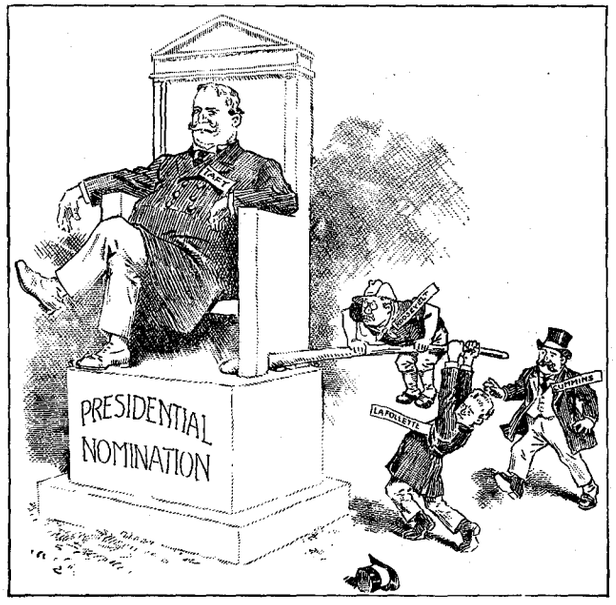
Cummins deny that his candidacy represents another anti-Taft movement.

"So also does the candidacy of La Follette and the efforts now being made by Roosevelt boomers to line up delegates for the former President. Whether by agreement or not, it is generally recognized by Republican leaders here that the supporters of Colonel Roosevelt and Senators Cummins and La Follette are working to a common end—the elimination of President Taft as a factor in the coming national convention of the party.



ANOTHER ONE.
—De Mar in the Philadelphia *Record*.

"Senator Cummins himself is a candidate in good faith, according to his most intimate friends. He is said to believe that present signs point to the defeat of the President in the Chicago convention. Further, he is known to entertain the belief that La Follette is an impossibility as a Presidential candidate this year. He looks for a fight in the convention that will force the Republicans to turn to a Progressive with conservative leaning. This description fits Senator Cummins, according to Senator Cummins.

"The optimism of Senator Cummins and his friends is not shared by other Progressives. Very few people here, even among the Progressives, believe that Senator La Follette stands even a remote chance of landing the nomination. They do believe, however, that the 'allies,' Roosevelt, La Follette, and Cummins, will gather enough strength to make the renomination of Mr. Taft an impossibility. In this contingency, as indicated, Mr. Cummins believes that the lightning will strike him. The view generally entertained by Progressives is that if the President is eliminated, Roosevelt will be nominated and Cummins given the second place on the ticket.

"There is good reason to believe that in pushing the movement against Mr. Taft, favorite sons will be brought out in other States. Prior to Mr. Cummins' announcement of his candidacy the Taft people here believed they stood more than an even chance of landing the Iowa delegation. They have now practically abandoned that State to Cummins. There are reports here that in due season Albert J. Beveridge will be brought out as Indiana's favorite son, that the California Progressives will put forward Governor Hiram Johnson, and that efforts will be made to induce Governor Hadley, of Missouri, to enter the field."

"The Senator's announcement is interesting," remarks the St. Louis *Post-Dispatch* (Ind.), "but would be more interesting if it contained anything from which we could tell the relation between the movement to give him a first term and the movement to give another man a third term." "The Insurgent scheme, gradually rounded out, may be this—to make the Republican ticket Roosevelt and Cummins," suggests the Springfield *Republican*. This newest boom, says the Chicago *Inter Ocean* (Rep.), "is, of course, simply an effort to tie up the Iowa delegates in a neat package, ready for delivery wherever they seem likely to do the Hon. Albert Baird Cummins the most good."

"It goes without saying," thinks the Kansas City, Kas., *Gazette-Globe* (Rep.), "that the whole Progressive program may be shaping with special reference to throwing the spot-light at the psychological moment on the commanding figure in the background of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, with Cummins as the nominee for Vice-President."

On the other hand, the Council Bluffs *Nonpareil* (Rep.), in the Senator's home State, insists that Senator Cummins is "a candidate on his own merits and on the square and not for stalking-horse purposes," and it goes on to say:

"There is no collusion, no bargaining, and no jockeying for or against other candidates in this move. There is a chance for Cummins—in the estimation of well-informed men, a good chance. All over the country men familiar with politics and politicians recognize in the Iowa Senator a man of sufficient caliber and experience to fill the office acceptably. He is one of a group of four or five who are regarded as in the prospect class. It is this prospect that prompts the Senator to suggest to Iowa Republicans that he would like to have his name presented to the national convention."

"The uncertainty surrounding the action of the Republican national convention makes it entirely possible that Senator Cummins may be ultimately selected as the party standard-bearer," remarks another Iowa paper, the Sioux City *Tribune* (Ind.), which adds: "In any event, he should and undoubtedly will receive the support of his home State." "It is a good candidacy," exclaims the Marshalltown, Ia., *Times-Republican* (Rep.), and the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) has this to say:

"Senator Cummins has in a personal way gained a standing that is not enjoyed by any other Progressive leader. Both by nature and by long training in the courts he practises a fine courtesy toward his opponents, and thus maintains a status of personal friendliness with men he is vigorously fighting. There is not the personal hostility to Cummins there is toward any other insurgent of prominence. . . . . .

"*The Register and Leader* has every reason to believe that if the President is not to be renominated Senator Cummins is today the most likely man to succeed him. The chance that the President will not be renominated may be small. But such as it is, it is favorable to the Iowa Senator. In such a situation there would seem to be but one thing the State could do credit-

WHO SAYS I'M GETTING WEAK? I CAN FEEL MY OLD ARM GETTING STRONGER EVERY MINUTE.
—Darling in the New York *Globe*.

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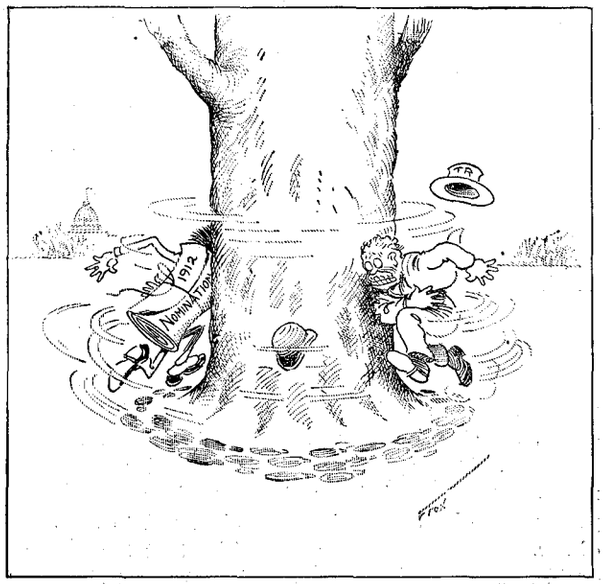


IS IT AFTER HIM OR IS HE AFTER IT?
—Fox in the Chicago *Evening Post.*

THE POLITICAL ICE JAM.
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald.*

AS SEEN FROM THE CONVENTION CITY.

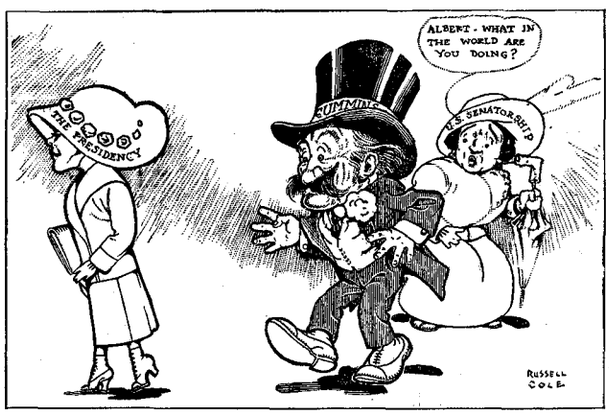
ably, and that to send a fighting Cummins delegation to Chicago."

Apparently the first tangible result of the launching of Senator Cummins' boom was its indorsement by his colleague, Senator Kenyon, previously a supporter of President Taft's candidacy. In explaining his defection Senator Kenyon, who up to two years ago was Assistant Attorney-General under President Taft, says:

"I have been earnestly for the renomination of President Taft. My enthusiasm for him has increased as I have observed the attempts of such men as George W. Perkins, of Harvester Trust and Steel Trust fame, and other gentlemen closely connected with the trusts of this country to destroy him because of his courageous efforts to enforce the Sherman Act. Had no suitable candidate from my own State been presented I should have continued to advocate his nomination."

The Cummins candidacy, remarks the Boston *Journal* (Ind.), means "one more great Republican State which will oppose Mr. Taft's nomination," thereby "reducing his chances of appearing to the party the strongest man to nominate." And in the Washington *Times* (Ind.), whose owner, Frank A. Munsey, would like to see Colonel Roosevelt once more a tenant of the White House, we read:

"The announcement of Mr. Cummins indicates anew the rapidity with which the Taft Administration's political house of cards is falling to pieces. Glasscock announced yesterday that West Virginia was not for Taft; Cummins to-day claims Iowa; the St. Louis committee has indorsed Roosevelt; New York's State Committee refused to indorse Taft. Even the South is not sticking loyally by its postmasters. The beginning of the end seems not merely in sight, but here."



—Cole in the Des Moines *Register and Leader.*

Friends of the Administration, however, do not seem as much cast down by all this as one would expect. "Evidently the Progressive movement has 'progressed' far beyond the capacity of the politicians directing it to determine 'where they are at,'" ironically remarks the New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and Frank G. Hard, in a Washington dispatch to the Cleveland *Leader* (Rep.), reports that Senator Cummins' entry means, to the minds of President Taft's campaign-managers, that the Progressive Republican vote will not be united in the convention at least for a time, and then President Taft will loom larger for that reason. The Kansas City *Journal* (Rep.) expresses a gleeful conviction that "Progressive sentiment wanes on all sides." The Cummins boom, thinks the Denver *Republican*, "means further division of Progressive strength, not remarkably great at most," and the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* is confident that "the Insurgent cause will collapse before the meeting of the Republican national convention."

IMMIGRATION'S INJURY TO LABOR

HAVING EXCLUDED the invading horde of Chinese and Japanese labor, the next on the list, according to two high authorities on immigration, are the Slovak, Croatian, Magyar, Herzegovinian, Lithuanian, Rumanian, Greek, and Pole, who stand knocking at the other gate. Their crime consists in living so cheaply as to undercut American wages and threaten all American labor with a bunkhouse-and-garlic standard of living. In a book by Jeremiah W. Jenks and W. Jett Lauck on "The Immigration Problem" we are shown a pretty serious picture. Dr. Jenks is professor of economics and politics at Cornell University, and he and his aide, who have widely investigated the matter, remind us that just as "the wise development of a country is to a very great extent dependent upon the economic opportunity afforded to the wage-earning citizen for his material, mental, and moral development," so is this opportunity "dependent to a great extent upon a progressive improvement in his standard of living."

The arguments advanced against the immigrant hitherto have been chiefly of a criminological or sanitary nature. People have objected to the poor immigrant on the grounds that he

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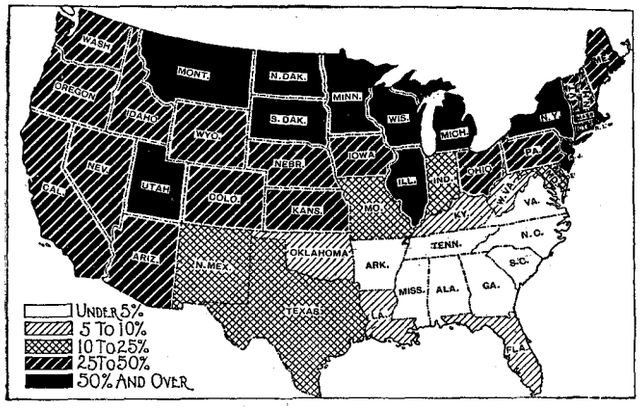
was unclean, the bearer of infectious disease, a "bad mixer," and the like. But the point established by Mr. Jenks and Mr. Lauck, and driven home again and again, is only this: that the poor immigrant is an injury, a wrong, to the economic and social development of our race. He cheapens labor; he lowers the ideals of labor, and he makes the lot of the American laboring-man impossible.

Can the industrious American citizen, with an American family to support, reduce his cost of living to between $5 and $7 a month? Can he go for days upon a diet of bread, maccaroni, and bologna sausage? Can he and his wife and children live in "an attractive hut" of discarded powder cans? Prob-



OUR FOREIGN POPULATION.

Showing the percentage of foreign stock (persons who were themselves foreign-born, or whose parents were born in a foreign country); in thirteen States the native Americans are in the minority. Note, however, the solid American South. In *The Independent* (New York), from which we take this map, Prof. W. B. Bailey further points out that the proportion of foreign-born is steadily increasing.

ably not, but all this is done by the average immigrant landing on our shores. The first thing that happens to this "average immigrant," we read, is to be gobbled up by an unscrupulous labor-agency and then, with a gang of other like unfortunates, to be shipped out West on construction work. Here he finds life unique at least. In the average railroad camp, we are informed:

"Freight cars, fitted up inside with from eight to ten bunks, are used as sleeping-quarters. Separate cars are used as kitchens and as dining-rooms. The bunks in the sleeping-cars have been roughly put together, four in either end of each car, leaving ample space in the middle even when two extra bunks are crowded in. There is usually a table in this clear space where the men play cards and sometimes eat instead of in the regular mess-car. Even with ten men in one car, they could not be described as crowded."

But for all that an American does not choose to live in such quarters, and in the South, we are told, conditions are much the same.

"The houses most frequently seen are shanties built of rough lumber and covered with tar-paper. Bunks built one above the other, against the walls, serve as beds, while a stove in the center furnishes both cooking- and heating-accommodations. All bedding is supplied by the men, and consists in most cases of a pile of straw, obtained from a near-by farm, sometimes in a filthy case, but often lying loose in the bunk."

Thus is the standard of living cheapened and lowered, and its continuation, we are assured, would "be detrimental not merely to our own people, but any lowering of the standard of living in this country could not fail to have a depressing effect in other sections of the world."

More and more popular is the growing demand for foreign labor, but, as the Immigration Commission itself pointed out, "a demand for labor is in itself no sure sign that the welfare of the country would be promoted by additional laborers."

Cures for this "growing evil" are many, but the "most effective way of guarding against it," urge Messrs. Jenks and Lauck, is simply this:

"The adoption of further restrictions upon immigration, even tho it may not be necessary that such restrictions be maintained for any great length of time."

THE DEMOCRATIC STEEL BILL

TWO QUESTIONS engage the legislator and the newspaper writer engaged in the scrutiny of a new tariff measure, its effect on business, and its political consequences. Even if Mr. Underwood's bill reducing the metals schedule were to go into effect to-morrow, thinks a New York editor, the steel industry of the country would be very little disturbed. Others justify a similar opinion by references to the report of the Commissioner of Corporations showing the large profits made by the Steel Corporation, and to the admissions of Mr. Carnegie and other authorities that the steel business could now get along very well without any tariff protection. Even profest foes of tariff reduction find consolation for the most part in their belief that this bill, like the Democratic tariff measures of the previous session, will never reach the statute books. But in the very act of starting the Democratic legislative program of this session with an attempt to reduce steel duties, Chairman Underwood fans to a fiercer blaze the fires under the political kettle. Why Schedule C before Schedule K? Why not wait for the Tariff Board? Will it "put the President in the hole"? What will be the effect on the coming Presidential and Congressional elections? With such questions and with speculations upon the effect upon Mr. Bryan and Mr. Underwood, whose present coolness is attributed to a difference of opinion on this very matter of steel-schedule revision, the newspaper editors and their Washington correspondents begin the tariff talk of the season.

The sponsors of the Underwood Bill are confident of its passage in the House by the regular Democratic majority. In the Senate they expect to see it go through in a more or less modified form, by the aid of the Republican Insurgents. But they hesitate when they think of President Taft and those tariff vetoes last summer. According to the Democratic press, their party gains in either event—if the bill is signed, they get the credit for beginning a noteworthy tariff reduction; if it is vetoed, the President will suffer by acting counter to public opinion. Regular Republicans, on the other hand, see no reason why Mr. Taft should approve of this bill. Their position is the same as that taken by *The Iron Age* (New York), the chief iron and steel organ, which said in its leading editorial last week:

"In view of the position taken by President Taft on matters connected with tariff revision, it may be assumed that if this bill should pass both houses of Congress it will meet with his disapproval. The proposed rates have not been the result of an inquiry by any tariff board, but have simply been arrived at by a few inexpert men with no principle to guide them except that of making a heavy cut in iron and steel duties and opening the way for importations."

Another New York paper in close touch with business, *The Journal of Commerce*, is, however, of the opinion that, after the bill has had thorough consideration in both houses of Congress, it might not be safe for the President to prevent its final enactment. For,

"He would have much less reason than for his vetoes of last summer. This is the most substantial measure for remedying the defects of the last tariff revision that has yet been brought forward, and it is not to be treated lightly."

In reporting their bill to the House, the majority of the

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Ways and Means Committee declared that the iron and steel industry no longer needs the Government's helping hand, and that they therefore felt "warranted in recommending that the duties be placed upon a distinctly revenue basis." Their measure, praised by its makers as "the best revenue-tariff bill ever framed," vigorously attacked by the minority members of the Committee, and denounced by its enemies in Congress as a "rank free-trade measure," cuts the Payne duties on metals by about 34.51 per cent., on the average. Iron and zinc ore and a number of manufactured articles are placed on a special free list. Duties on pig iron are substantially reduced. Heavy reductions are made in aluminum, cutlery, and many finished steel products. All duties are made ad valorem. Mr. Underwood is quoted as stating that the bill would, according to the committee's estimates, reduce the Government tariff revenues from steel products by $823,597 from 1911, and by $4,000,000 from 1910, while steel imports would be increased by nearly $20,000,000.

The Underwood Bill is highly praised by such papers as the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), Baltimore *Sun* (Ind.), and Philadelphia *Record* (Ind. Dem.) as a project neither radical nor destructive, a sincere attempt at genuine downward revision of an important schedule, "a move in the direction of harmonizing the tariff with present conditions." To others it is simply a piece of "hurried tariff tinkering," which is to be considered, as the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) thinks, "just a move in the great political game." Here the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Rep.), Washington *Post* (Ind.), New York *Tribune* (Rep.), and Albany *Journal* (Rep.) quite agree.

Friends of the measure do not deny that there is politics in it, but it is good politics, they say. Considering Mr. Carnegie's revelation that the steel industry does not need the tariff, the approaching Presidential campaign and the popular demand for tariff reduction, there would be, asserts the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.), political peril for a Republican President and Senate in resisting this measure. "Yet what a breach in that time-stained tariff wall" it would make—

"If the Republicans of the Senate consent to a lowering of the iron and steel duties, how shall they resist the demand that the tariff taxes of the woolen- and cotton-goods schedules be reduced? It is a troublesome dilemma; either way out will be most disagreeable."

Moreover, Mr. Underwood is credited by the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) and others with having "given an effective answer to the accusation that he is for tariff reduction in other things, but a standpatter when it comes to Birmingham's interests or his own." A Republican observer, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, recalls "the attack which Bryan made upon Underwood last summer for putting wool ahead of iron and steel in the popgun-revision program." The fact that at this session Mr. Underwood feels compelled to carry out the Bryan revision policy, adds this paper, is even more than an "acceptance of Mr. Bryan's challenge," it is really an acknowledgment by the Democrats "that the Nebraskan is still the leader of their party."

In giving steel revision the right of way, Mr. Underwood has acted wisely, in the opinion of his home paper, the Birmingham *Age-Herald* (Dem.). "The plan adopted promises to put some schedules before the President," while the wool schedule is sure to be "discust to a frazzle," and if considered at the outset "might block all tariff legislation by this Congress." Party reasons, including the conciliation of the Bryanites, make this course expedient for Mr. Underwood, thinks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). The Providence *Journal* (Ind.) adds that any Presidential veto now, "on the plea that the Tariff Board had made no report on Schedule C," would, in the face of Commissioner Smith's report and Mr. Carnegie's admission, "be regarded as a mere subterfuge." Hence *The Journal* is led to conclude:

"This is the kind of political maneuvering that is something more than mere 'smartness,' and that is leading many people to believe that in Mr. Underwood a genuine statesman is making his appearance in American public life."

Yet there are earnest friends of tariff reduction who insist that Schedule K should have been taken up first. "The board has reported; the findings demonstrate the necessity and desirability of general revision downward from any rational point of view; the President has urged such revision, and would gladly sign a bill based on the report," argues the Chicago *Record-Herald* (Ind.). And the New York *World* (Dem.), which has no fault to find with the Underwood schedules, asserts with all its editorial vigor that "the first reductions should be in the duties on food and clothing"—"reduce the cost of living first!"

HIGH TARIFF ON STEEL
HOW COMES IT YOU'VE SO MUCH MONEY?
HOOT, MON! DINNA YE KEN I HAE A RICH UNCLE?
CARNEGIE
STANLEY
STANLEY INVESTIGATION OF STEEL TRUST

SUMMED UP.
—Bradley in the Chicago *News*.

SENATOR STEPHENSON CLEARED

NOW THAT Mr. Isaac Stephenson has been acquitted by the Senate subcommittee of the charge of having bought a Senatorship, he "can take a day off and find out what he did buy," suggests a Chicago editor. The clean bill of health given the Senator after a painstaking investigation meets with the general approval of the press. The ease with which Mr. Stephenson was parted from the $107,000 he admits he spent on his campaign is, however, a source of wonder in many editorial minds, and the occasion of such remarks as that of the Columbus *Dispatch* (Ind.), that if this rather large sum "did not buy the election and was not used to buy a vote, there are persons in Wisconsin who ought to be prosecuted for obtaining money under false pretenses." Senator Stephenson is warmly congratulated by the Washington *Post* (Ind.) on the failure of his "enemies—political opponents and muckrakers—to substantiate any part of the mass of scandalous accusation heaped up against his good name and repute." And *The Post* adds its opinion that the exoneration of Senator Stephenson foretokens a like event in the Lorimer case. Yet there are the unconvinced. The Charleston *News and Courier* (Dem.) pokes fun at the word "vindicated," and the New York *Press* (Prog. Rep.) translates it "whitewashed." The Dallas *News* (Ind.) tries to show its readers that tho the charges of corruption against Senator Stephenson were not proved and perhaps do not warrant his expulsion from the Senate, he was, nevertheless, "not the

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choice of a preponderance of the honesty and decency of Wisconsin citizenship, and thus his election was an essential miscarriage resulting from his prodigal use of money."

The unanimous findings of the subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections, headed by Senator Heyburn, will, think the Washington correspondents, be ratified by the full committee and by the Senate. The most important paragraph of the report contains these words:

"Your subcommittee has given the fullest consideration to all of the testimony introduced and has considered its weight and effect under the rules pertaining to the investigation, and is of the opinion that the charges preferred against Senator Isaac Stephenson have not been sustained, and your committee finds that the election of said Isaac Stephenson as a Senator of the United States from Wisconsin was not procured by corrupt methods or practises, and there were not used or employed corrupt methods or practises in said election of Isaac Stephenson."

Among the Wisconsin papers the congratulations offered to Senator Stephenson by the Milwaukee *Evening Wisconsin* (Rep.) and *Sentinel* (Rep.) turn to denunciations of the State Primary Law, the latter paper being moved to say:

"The investigation of Mr. Stephenson perforce developed into an exposure of the workings of our precious Primary Law—the rankest humbug and in its operation the most plutocratic political contrivance that was ever foisted on a trusting community in the name of 'reform.' Mr. Stephenson himself, through his support of and affiliation with these political adventurers of La Folletteism, was largely responsible for that law.

"His private opinion of it at the present time, with his own verbal trimmings and characteristic locutions, might be luminous and edifying—if fit to print."

So elsewhere we find papers like the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) asserting that the "real important result" of the Stephenson investigation is "that it utterly and unqualifiedly condemns the project of electing Senators by popular primaries." And the Hartford *Courant* (Rep.) thinks that "Mr. Heyburn can be trusted to make an effective use of this testimony when he makes his next speech on the floor of the Senate against the direct-nominating primary."

Should the Senate approve the findings of the committee in the Stephenson case, as now seems likely, it will have the effect, notes the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Prog. Rep.), of "a declaration by that body that the state-wide primary offers as many opportunities for the lavish use of money as did the old method of electing United States Senators by legislatures." It will tend to show, unjustly, as this paper believes, "that the mass of voters are as susceptible to bribery, corruption, and undue influences as are their representatives in the legislatures." Yet the St. Paul paper concludes that "the Stephenson and Lorimer scandals, whatever disposition may be made of them by the Senate, will go far toward making future repetitions of them impossible in any State." The Washington *Star* (Ind.), too, admits that the primary system is under fire, but the charge "that it favors the rich" is "of course an exaggeration." Likewise the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) has a good word for the primary plan and suggests that when it fails in its prime object it may need revision or supplementary legislation. It goes on to point out how in North Carolina, where a United States Senatorship is at stake, public sentiment is effectively curbing extravagant expenditures. We read:

"Four seek the Democratic nomination, which is another way of saying the election. The quartet are Senator Simmons, Governor Kitchin, former Governor Aycock, and Chief Justice Clark of the State Supreme Court.

"These men, all of whom are recommended as worthy the honor they seek, have agreed among themselves to limit to a comparatively small sum the amount of money they will spend in the primary campaign. The agreement will remove from the contest one of the corrupting influences of American politics and make it unlikely that any taint or scandal will attach to the senatorial prize. If the law is unable to curb the use of money in political campaigns, which is as yet by no means proved, a gentlemen's agreement may sometimes accomplish the same purpose. The North Carolina example deserves to be copied in other States."

A "PROGRESSIVE" SUPREME-COURT DECISION

AN EPOCH-MARKING victory for labor, a sweeping vindication of Colonel Roosevelt in his late controversy with Judge Baldwin, and a disconcerting refutation of those critics who have pilloried our highest tribunal as a reactionary body—all are discovered by our keen newspaper editors in the Supreme Court's decision sustaining the Employers' Liability Law of 1908. That Progressive Republican organ, the Philadelphia *North American*, hails the court's unanimous verdict as a "dethronement of unjust precedent" and "the greatest of recent victories for the rights of the worker." "A victory for justice as well as for labor," exclaims the St. Paul *Pioneer Press* (Ind. Rep.), and the Philadelphia *Inquirer* (Rep.) welcomes it as "a gratifying disposition of a question whose importance to the community could hardly be exaggerated." It "puts an end, so far as interstate commerce is concerned, to those long-standing evasions of liability for injuries or death among the employees of the railroads," says the Pittsburg *Dispatch* (Ind.). The number of employees thus directly affected is said to be 1,600,000. Moreover, many editors predict, this decision will lead to the passage of similar laws in the various States, for the protection of intrastate employees. As the Chattanooga *Times* (Dem.) puts it, "the action of the United States Supreme Court in holding the Federal statute valid renders the passage of a like law by the States desirable, if not imperative," since "intrastate employees are entitled to the same protection at the hands of the States those engaged in interstate traffic enjoy at the hands of the National Government."

Among the salient points established by this decision, we gather from the Washington dispatches, are the following:

Congress did not go beyond its power in abrogating, as it did in the Liability Act, the common-law rule that an employer is not liable for the injuries resulting to employees by the negligence of their fellow servants. Nor did it exceed its prerogative in doing away with that other common-law doctrine of "assumption of risk" by employees, and in restricting the doctrine of "contributory negligence." "No one has a vested property right in the common law," says Justice Van Devanter, who rendered the decision.

This federal law supersedes all State statutes on the same subject, and State courts must assume jurisdiction, where redress is sought through them, even when the Federal statute seems to conflict with the law of the State.

As to the effect of the changes above mentioned, the Court says:

"The natural trend of the changes described is to impel the carrier to avoid and prevent the negligent acts and omissions which are made the basis of the rights of recovery which the statute creates and feigns, and as whatever makes for that end tends to promote the safety of the employees and to advance the commerce in which they are engaged we entertain no doubt that in making those changes Congress acted within the limits of the discretion confided to it by the Constitution.

"We are not unmindful that the end was being measurably attained through the remedial legislation of the various States, but the legislation has been far from uniform, and it undoubtedly rested with Congress to determine whether a National law, operating uniformly in all the States upon all carriers by railroads engaged in interstate commerce, would better subserve the needs of the commerce."

The decision "marks an epoch in labor legislation," says the Philadelphia *Railway World*. "It has now come to be recognized

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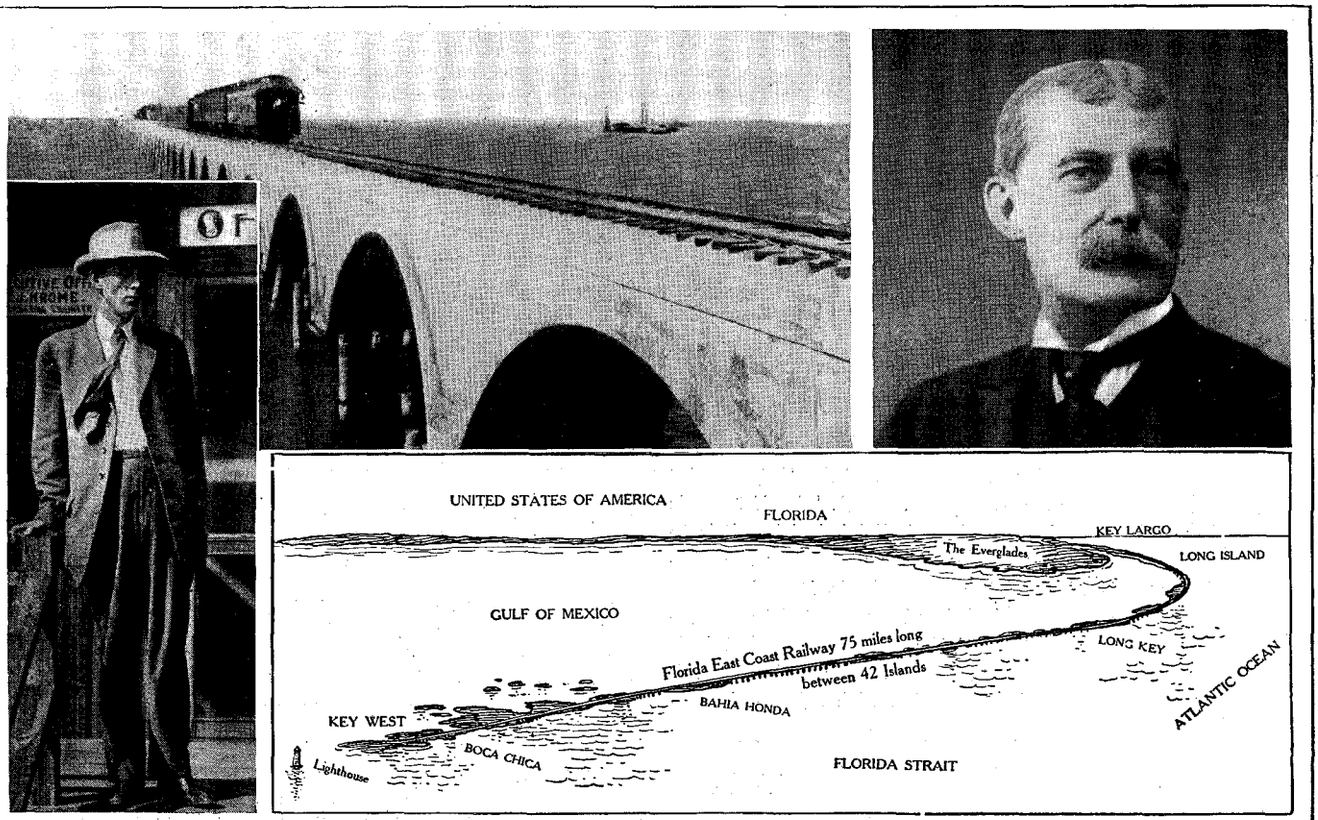

THE OVERSEA RAILROAD TO KEY WEST.

The completion, on January 22, of the Florida East Coast Railway's extension to Key West joined that city to the mainland. It also made possible direct railway communication with Cuba, as it is planned to ferry the cars over the 90-mile strait between Key West and Havana. The extension runs 128 miles from the mainland, over 41 keys; 75 miles of it were built over water, and 49 miles were dredge work. It cost about $150,000 a mile. Passengers in the train shown in the upper picture are out of sight of land. At the right is Henry M. Flagler, president of the railroad and developer of the Florida East Coast, who conceived and planned the undertaking. At the left is W. J. Krome, the young constructing engineer who brought the task to a successful end.

as a modern economic doctrine," remarks the Leadville *Herald-Democrat* (Rep.), "that it is not just or advantageous from an economic point of view to place on the back of the workers all the financial as well as the physical burden of industrial accidents," and that therefore the loss through such accidents should be counted a part of the "cost of production." "Everywhere public recognition of the fact that the common law is no longer a sufficient protection for employees under the modern dangerous and complicated industrial conditions is being written into workable statutes and given the sanction of the courts," remarks the Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Dem.); and the Phoenix *Arizona Republican* (Rep.), discussing this same point, says:

"A favorite illustration used by believers in the fellow-servant rule has been something like this: They suppose two men who have a common employer to go to work chopping down trees. One of them is struck by the other's ax and, they say, it would be manifestly unfair that he be allowed to collect damages from his employer for such an injury.

"But that illustration is hardly in point any more. The rule was probably a just one when business and industry had not attained to the complexity it has assumed in modern times. In this illustration there are only three persons involved and the occupation in which the employee receives his injury is a simple one. But now there are railroads employing thousands of people; there are mines and factories employing other hundreds of thousands. A railway-conductor, for instance, may be hurt in a collision that occurs through the negligence of a fellow servant whom he never saw and of whom he never heard. A miner may be smothered to death by the negligence of an engineer of whose existence he was not even aware. Is it just to say there should be no recovery because the two men happened to be employed by the same individual, firm, or corporation?

"It is also to be said there is no longer the same reason for the doctrine of assumed risk there once was. The theory has been that because a man takes a dangerous occupation he does so because he wants to. If he doesn't want to take the risk he should let the job alone, has been the accepted rule. But, unfortunately, the man may have a family to support. He may not be able to pick and choose in the matter of occupation. A man will take any kind of employment rather than see his wife and children go hungry; so it can not be said he is altogether a free agent. He must work, and if he can't get work at a safe occupation, he must accept work at an unsafe occupation. *The Republican* believes the abrogation of this rule—a rule we have outgrown in the onward march of civilization—is both wise and just."

The situation is thus tersely summed up by the New York *World* (Dem.):

"The 'assumption-of-risk' doctrine is monstrous when a single industry builds its own town and the resident must assume the risk or starve. The 'fellow-servant' defense is no longer just when the workingman can not know his 10,000 fellow servants even by sight. The 'contributory-negligence' defense is cruel when many workingmen can not even understand the language of the 'boss.' The state is bound in some manner to see that work-accidents are compensated promptly and automatically without the delay and money-waste of litigation."

"Whatever good there is in this law must be credited to Theodore Roosevelt," declares the Pittsburg *Leader* (Rep.), recalling President Roosevelt's fight to get the measure through Congress. Gov. Simeon E. Baldwin, then Chief Justice of the Connecticut Supreme Court of Errors, found the law unconstitutional, and Colonel Roosevelt denounced his decision in the case as "a relic of barbarism," "lying like a dead tree in the very pathway of remedial justice." Judge Baldwin threatened a libel suit, which was never brought. "And now," says the

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Philadelphia *North American*, "comes a unanimous decision by the United States Supreme Court, sharply reversing every conclusion by Judge Baldwin, and sustaining absolutely the position of Roosevelt and his supporters in criticism of the courts, shrieked at so short a while ago as libelous contempt." "Governor Baldwin will not threaten to sue the Justices of the Supreme Court, we hope," remarks the Louisville *Evening Post* (Ind.).

An influential labor paper, the Pittsburg *National Labor Tribune*, after rejoicing that Judge Baldwin's "reactionary and really inhuman opinion" is thus disposed of, goes on to say:

"The vast army of workers whom the now thoroughly established law protects will feel that they owe Colonel Roosevelt a no small obligation, for it was almost entirely through his determined efforts that the law was enacted."

"This decision should put a quietus, once and for all, on the charges of demagogs that the nation's high court is reactionary in character or under the dominion of the 'interests,'" declares the Milwaukee *Free Press* (Ind. Rep.), "for if there is such a thing as 'progressiveness' in a judicial decision, it is to be found in the Supreme Court's decision sustaining the Employers' Liability Law." And the Philadelphia *Record* (Dem.) remarks ironically that "a reprieve has been granted to the Supreme Court from the decision of the yellow press that it is barbaric, obsolete, fossilized, *non compos mentis*, and corrupt."

An interesting possibility in connection with this law is that it will lead employers in the various industries to adopt in self-protection rules against the employment of persons addicted to the use of alcohol. From a letter sent out by the Ohio Manufacturers' Association we quote in part as follows:

"The state is taking no steps to provide that the employee in manufacturing establishments must assist in the prevention of accidents or suffer certain penalties. Therefore, it becomes the duty as well as the right of the employer to prescribe any reasonable conditions that may contribute to the reduction of accidents.

"In Europe, where the most careful attention has been given to the subject of accident-prevention, and where accurate statistics have been compiled, it has been found that very many accidents are due either directly or indirectly to the use of alcoholic beverages.

"The direct effect of small doses of alcohol is to increase confidence to recklessness, and at the same time dull the sense of touch. This multiplies the danger from tools which cut or crush. If the amount of alcohol taken is larger, the movements of the arms are not under perfect control—even in the regular automatic ones of the machine hand. A man walks automatically, but the action of his leg muscles is uncertain when he is stimulated. This is true of the arms when weights are handled.

"The relaxation following alcoholic stimulation produces the same dangers, for muscular movements are slowed and the brain made sluggish to the appreciation of danger. The habitual drinker can not be an effective worker. The user of alcohol does not get the same quick response to nervous impressions as the healthy man, and consequently is a frequent loser of that one-fifth of a second which has saved or lost so many lives."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

T. R., R U or R U not?—*New York American.*

China, of course, will expect something new under the Sun.—*Toledo Blade.*

Turkey's new naval appropriation should be called a sinking fund.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Last year was a good one for aviation, but a bad one for aviators.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

An Oregon baby held its breath for fifteen minutes and lived. Very few politicians could do that.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The only reason that Rockefeller and Carnegie are both rich men is that they operated in different spheres.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

If Woodrow Wilson once applied for a Carnegie pension, Judson Harmon once wrote a poem. This makes honors even.—*Detroit News.*

The Manchus complain that Dr. Sun is too progressive. What the Manchus need is a Joshua.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Roosevelt jumped fifty feet on skis. But he has made a lot of other folks jump a good deal farther than that.—*Philadelphia North American.*

We don't ever recall seeing such a heavy stand of Presidential timber. The stumpage will come after the nomination.—*Nashville Southern Lumberman.*

Doubtless Standard Oil is the more easily reconciled to its dismembered state by the obliging behavior of the price of petroleum products.—*Chicago News.*

It isn't so much the size of T. R.'s vocabulary. It's the knack he has of making common every-day words jump through the flaming hoops.—*Detroit News.*

If the Democrats of the House are really going in for economy, why do they pay Andrew Carnegie $2 a day as a witness, when they can hear that other Scotch comedian, Harry Lauder, for a dollar?—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Mr. Carnegie believes that some sort of a Government commission should fix prices every month. How long would it be before somebody would think it worth while to try to "fix" the commission?—*New York World.*

There is no telling what under the Sun China will do next.—*Chicago Advance.*

The Congressional Record is the one publication on earth that regards it as more important to please the contributors than the subscribers.—*Washington Star.*

W. Clark Russell, who wrote sea-stories, left a fortune of $100,000. His seems to be the only practical way of extracting gold from ocean waves.—*Denver Republican.*

The Beef Trust men are now making it appear that they killed the beef and distributed the meat as a philanthropy, and that the profits were merely a by-product.—*New York World.*

The six-year-old Emperor of China has temporarily ceased his studies. They are making history so fast over there just now that the little fellow can't keep up with it.—*Binghamton Press.*

"Colonel Roosevelt will not ask for a nomination," says Gifford Pinchot. Certainly not. If Colonel Roosevelt decides that he wants a nomination he will go out and take it.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

The Dunfermline idea of erecting a statue of Mr. Carnegie holding a book is by no means realistic. He should be shown holding a library-building in one hand, with a string to it in the other.—*New York World.*

During the recent revival in Wichita the Rev. "Billy" Sunday converted two baseball players and several hundred fans, but there is no record that he led any umpires to see the error of their way.—*Kansas City Star.*

When Mr. Hitchcock has his way, and the post-office operates the telegraph, will newspapers be excluded from use of the wires whenever their advertising occupies more columns than their reading-matter?—*New York Evening World.*

Madame Maeterlinck says Boston is the artistic center of America, and that it is surpassed nowhere for intelligence and discernment. Is that why Boston opera will be discontinued at the close of the present season?—*Philadelphia Record.*

"NOW DON'T LET ME HAVE TO SPEAK TO YOU AGAIN!"
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer.*

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FOREIGN COMMENT

A GERMAN HISTORIAN PREDICTS WAR WITH ENGLAND

GERMANY and England stand face to face in deadly hostility, says Prof. Hans Delbrück, and war must soon be unavoidable. This is the substance of a long conversation which he held with the London *Daily Mail's* Berlin correspondent. When this conversation was first published the Berlin *Morgen Post* and other German papers denied its authenticity, and some editors published a garbled version of it. The editor of *The Mail* then referred the matter to Dr. Delbrück, who at once acknowledged the genuineness of the reporter's statements and said he had seen and approved it before publication, and would not retract a word of it. As the Professor occupies the chair of history in Berlin University and is widely known as editor of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, his remarks have produced a profound impression in London and been much commented on in the press. The London *Spectator* talks of the "inflammatory expressions" of this learned man, who disclaims all sympathy with the Pan-German or jingo element among his countrymen. *The Spectator* pointedly adds that "the worst thing about this interview is the statement of *The Daily Mail's* correspondent that Professor Delbrück is the 'sanest publicist in Germany.'" If he is the sanest, what of the others?

LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS.

JOHN BULL—"I have a fine plan for sharing this fruit, Michel; you may climb up, but you must always keep behind me."
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Professor Delbrück begins his statement by a candid avowal of the "highly inflammable state of feeling" now rampant in Germany against England. He asks, "Can an Anglo-German war be averted?" and replies:

"I begin to think it can not. We know now that England deliberately planned to fall upon us without formal declaration of war last summer. We know now how near we were to the realization of a British admiral's grim prophecy that 'the Germans would wake up some morning to find that they had once had a fleet.' The nation is so outraged over that revelation that the next Reichstag may be asked to pass a law permitting us to treat as pirates the prisoners of any enemy who begins hostilities under those wanton circumstances—to shoot or hang them at sight! I doubt very much if our Government will be able for long to resist the pressure for more powerful armaments, which are demanded in all patriotic German circles. Morocco proved to the hilt, if further proof were necessary, that England is our inveterate enemy. In the face of such a peril there is only one alternative—more dreadnoughts! We realize that a heavy or sudden increase of our fleet might—probably would—be considered a *casus belli* by England. But people think we must risk that. We can not and will not ever again tolerate such malicious interference with legitimate German aspirations as Britain's intervention in our negotiations with France over Morocco."

The British have opposed and balked German colonial and commercial expansion to such an extent, we are told, that the German Government can no longer stand it. Germany has never objected to the naval supremacy of Great Britain, with he insular position and colonial possessions. But—

"Our point is that the British Government has stubbornly and consistently declined to negotiate with us, with a view either to cooperation or avoidance of an eventual menace to British interests. Your standpoint is simply blind, unyielding opposition—the dog-in-the-manger attitude in its most virulent form. You refuse to associate yourselves with us in financing the project [of the Bagdad railway], as we invited you to do ten years ago. Then, not satisfied with blocking our progress in that direction, you lose no opportunity to unite Russian and Frenchman against us. Then you seek to undermine us with the Turk, whose only friend is Germany, because we are the only European Power which has not despoiled him of territory in the past and has no intention of doing so in the future."

"ENGLAND IS OUR INVETERATE ENEMY."

Prof. Hans Delbrück says he begins to think an Anglo-German war can not be averted much longer.

But the Germans do not wish to fight England. Such a war would be their ruin, the speaker continues, and gives the following reasons:

"Can Britons rid themselves of the nightmare that Germany wants war with England? We have fire-eaters who want war; your country is not altogether free from them. We do not want war with England, because we know perfectly well that it has nothing to bring us, even if we should win. Could we take and hold Egypt, perhaps, or Ireland, or British South Africa, or Canada, or Australia? Is the German régime so beloved by the Arabs, the Irish, the Dutch, or the French-Canadians, or the Britons oversea, that they would accept it without making us fight, and fight interminably, to impose it upon them? If Germany humbled Britain in war, it would not be six months before we should find ourselves precisely in the desperate position of Napoleon I.—the masters of Europe, with all Europe united to encompass our overthrow. That is a vision the business Germany of 1911, the sane and sensible Germany of 1911, conjures up only to banish as wild and irresponsible. . . . . .

"Let me summarize what I have said: The abandonment of unworthy suspicions; the acknowledgment of our right to grow and to participate in shaping the world's destinies; the expression of an honest desire to reach an understanding; formal diplomatic steps in that direction; simultaneous withdrawal of arbitrary opposition to legitimate German political aspirations—those are the things we mean by an exhibition of British friendship. . . . . If you have no inclination to meet us on that ground, if your interests rather point to a perpetuation of the anything-to-beat-Germany policy, so let it be. The Armageddon which must then, some day, ensue will not be of our making."

The Daily Mail in an editorial sets out to rebut the Professor's charges one by one, and the sentence of this organ and of the London press in general may best be summarized in the editor's concluding words:

"Germans are living in an atmosphere of artificial suspicion deliberately created for obvious political reasons. On our part we have said before, and we now say again, that the British people have every desire to live in peace with their neighbors."

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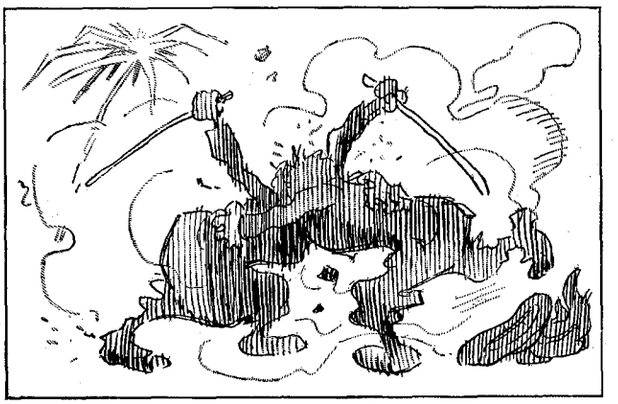
A MASON-SLIDELL INCIDENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN

FRANCE HAS NEVER SMILED upon the Italian operations in Tripoli, not caring, perhaps, for any more neighbors and complications in North Africa. Its press have generally been little appreciative of the valor and tactics of the Italian Army. But the last straw came when the Italian fleet held up the French merchant steamers *Carthage* and *Manouba*, plying between neutral ports, and seized twenty-nine members of the Turkish Red Crescent Society, an organization like our Red Cross, from the *Manouba*. These Turks being non-combatants, and holding a privileged position as giving medical and surgical aid to the wounded, are protected by international law from injury or capture. When the news reached France the papers raised a roar of rage, the Chamber of Deputies was in a ferment, and a protest to Italy was launched, emphasized by a naval demonstration from Toulon. "Italy is taking a very dangerous course," exclaimed the Paris *Matin;* and the Paris *Éclair* warned the Italians that they had "gone beyond the limits of patience and forbearance." Veiled threats ran between the lines of all the editorials in the French press, the *Libre Parole*, for example, remarking meaningly: "We still reckon ourselves as one of the Great Powers—and Italy will do well to lose no time in heeding our demands."



NO NEWS FROM TRIPOLI.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

Italy, meanwhile, offered to refer the matter to The Hague, to which France consented, provided the Red Crescent captives were restored to French custody. The Italian papers remarked sadly upon the French loss of temper. "We do not wish to transform what is purely a legal question into a great political problem," remarked the *Messagero* (Rome), and the *Giornale d'Italia* informed the French that they were "wrong in giving way to this burst of anger." "The importance of this little affair is greatly exaggerated in France," the *Giornale* added; "they are much more excited over it than the English were over the Dogger Bank incident, and we hope our French friends will peaceably consent to submit the matter to The Hague."

The threatening mien of France and the conciliatory attitude of Italy, seen in the quotations above, foreshadowed a result satisfactory to the former Power, and the dispatches indicate a settlement in accord with the French demands.

A "high Turkish official" now in Paris is quoted as saying that the Italian Army "have stumbled on a wasps' nest" in Tripoli. Moreover, Italy recently tried to borrow $60,000,000 in Paris, he says, but the French Government refused to allow the loan, on the plea of observing neutrality. "There is the explanation," he added, "of the seizure of the *Carthage* and the *Manouba*." He predicts that Italy will be absolutely unable to conquer Tripoli and gives a Turkish view of the situation thus:

"It is three months since the war was declared. Italy is complete master of the sea, enjoys every modern advantage of equipment, and has an army of 100,000 men in Tripoli, yet it occupies at present less than a twentieth part of the country and does not dare to leave the coast, where its troops are protected by the guns of the war-ships, and enter the desert, which is peopled by fiercely hostile Mussulmans. They have stumbled on a wasps' nest. The annexation proclamation was ridiculous.

BLOOD AND GOLD.
CAPITALIST—"That red rain is just what was needed to make these sandy wastes profitable!"—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

THE PIONEERS OF CIVILIZATION IN 1912.
—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).

WHY WARS DO NOT CEASE.

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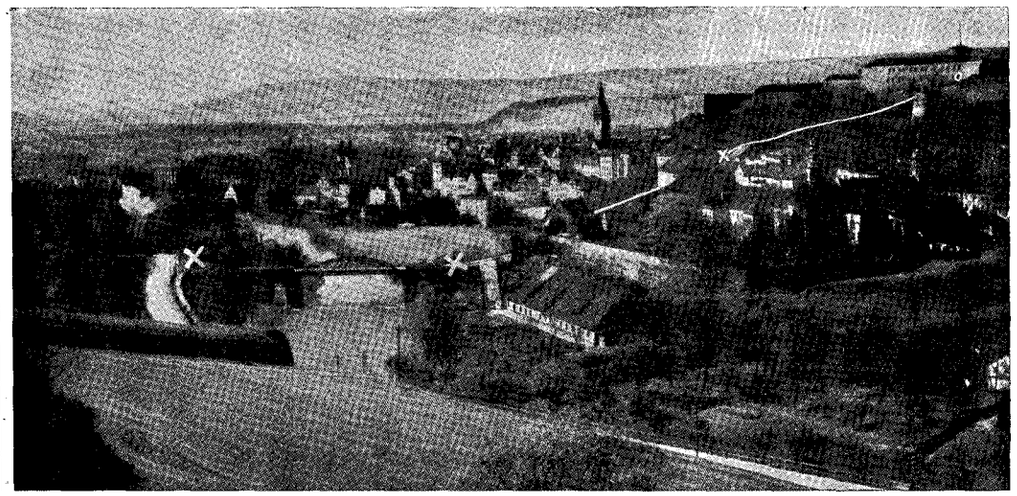

CAPTAIN LUX AND HIS ROUTE OF ESCAPE.

Confined in the fortress seen on the hill at the extreme right, he sawed the bars of his window, slid down a rope to the ground, made his way through the village and across the bridge to the railroad station, and boarded the train for Paris.

"They are in a fine mess. With unstable finances at home, a costly campaign abroad, and no end in sight, Italian statesmen certainly have their hands full."

The Paris *Journal*, which has hitherto had many kind words for the Italian enterprise in Tripoli, now reverses its position and declares that Italy should not only apologize to France for the seizure of the *Manouba*, but apologize to England for stopping British ships in the Red Sea, and other papers suggest an apology to Austria for stopping Austrian ships in the Adriatic.

A MODERN VON TRENCK

THE BARON VON TRENCK, who escaped from the prison fortress of Glatz in the time of Frederick the Great and left a rather Münchhausen-like account of his exploits and adventures, has been eclipsed in our own time by Captain Lux, of the French Army Engineer Corps. The Captain was caught and condemned by the German authorities as a military spy and confined in the same old fortress of Silesia. His friends, by clever devices, sent him saws, rope, money, and a railroad ticket. He cut the bars of his dungeon, lowered himself by his rope, evaded the sentinel with singular address, and at the nearest station took the train for Paris, which he reached in safety. The press of Paris hail him as a hero—a man of courage, sang-froid, and great resourcefulness. The German editors, on the contrary, are equally chagrined at the "evasion" of this modern Von Trenck, altho they admit that France has reason to be proud of him. They congratulate themselves that no Germans were false to their country in helping a spy to get away. They even give him somewhat grudging praise at the expense of the English spy Trench, who showed no such boldness and skill. The keepers of the prison are, of course, blamed, but their laxity is laid to the sad disorganization of the Government, at least when the opposition papers dissect the case. Alternately bitter, angry, and sarcastic, the German editors conceal their vexation, or attempt to conceal it, in many ways. Thus we find the Conservative and Liberal-Conservative organs in a particularly irritable mood, and the Government mouthpiece, the Berlin *Lokal Anzeiger*, thus speaks ironically of Lux as "the latest hero of France":

"All the Parisian papers speak of the 'courageous,' 'patriotic,' 'heroic,' and 'genial' Captain Lux. No epithet appears too strong. The chauvinist and Germanophobe press naturally take the lead in this chorus of eulogy. France can not contain her joy in thinking how this exploit infuriates Germany."

The "thick-headed Germans," notes the Liberal-Conservative *Neueste Nachrichten* (Berlin), "who let the clever Frenchman so easily slip through their clumsy fingers, are now the object of French irony." To quote further:

"Even tho no German was mixt up with this affair of the French officer, even if we are spared the shame of finding a traitor in our ranks, we must not consider ourselves entirely free from blame in the matter, especially as it is on all sides admitted that we are hemmed in by a network of espionage."

A rather more liberal tone is taken by the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), organ of the Center, which remarks:

"After all, the French have a perfect right to rejoice over the Captain's return. It is quite natural that the intelligence and energy of a French officer who was enabled to escape from a Prussian fortress and to reach Paris without being molested on the way should tickle the *amour-propre* of our neighbors."

The incident is more seriously taken to heart by the *Taegliche Rundschau* (Berlin), whose feelings are mixt, like those of *Shylock* when he exclaimed equally against the loss of ducats and daughter. Thus we read:

"We told you so; we are covered with ridicule. The French are not wrong in recalling the fact that it is we who will have to pay the costs, $2,000, of the prosecution of Captain Lux. That individual declares that he was not a prisoner on parole; he therefore could expect no favors. Nevertheless, we must admit that Captain Lux was a very superior personality to the Englishman Trench or any other foreign spy."

The guards of the fortress should be made an example of, asserts the Berlin *Post*, in which we find the following comment:

"That the watchmen of the fortress allowed themselves to be caught by a trick so ancient does not say much for the intelligence of the officers in charge. Two measures must now be taken. These officers must be visited with an exemplary punishment and in future spies must be condemned to hard labor."

The Conservative *Reichsbote* (Berlin), which is the favorite organ of the military circles, ridicules the Government and exclaims:

"What a delightful epoch we live in, when such things are possible! It is clear that in our dear Germany the authorities, instead of cooperating, are more frequently at daggers drawn. We feel like objects of ridicule in the Lux affair, and should think the penalty of fortress imprisonment on the frontier should not be inflicted on foreign spies. They should be immured in the jails of the interior."

The Radical *Morgen Post* (Berlin) speaks in a tone of lofty dignity. It is natural that Frenchmen should rejoice over an officer's escape from the Prussians, but—

"It seems really extraordinary that the French Minister of

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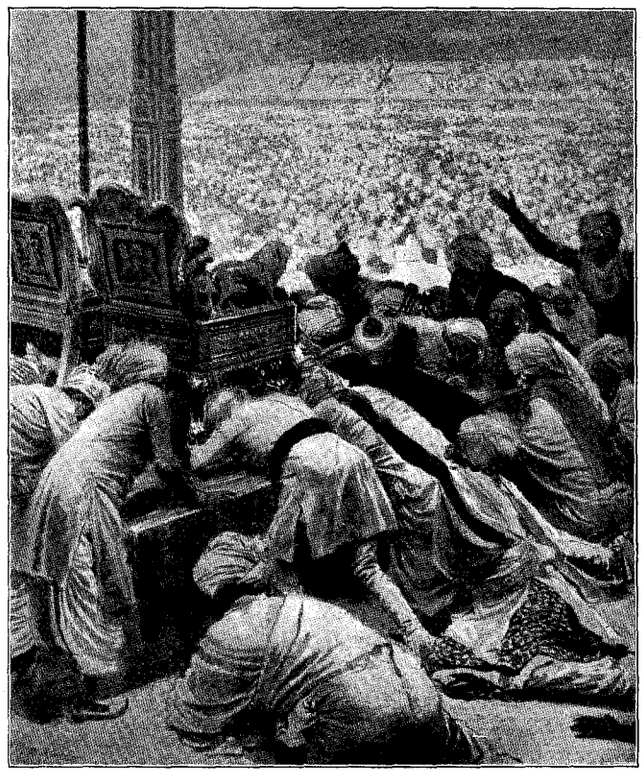
War should have formally received Mr. Lux and at the same time felicitated the French Captain in the presence of his comrades. This looks like a want of tact which we are sure will be recognized in France."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PRESS OF INDIA ON THE KING'S CONCESSIONS

KING GEORGE'S concessions to India, noticed in our issues for December 23 and January 6, shifting the capital from Calcutta to Delhi and revoking the partition of Bengal, have shaken that land from one end to the other with the violence of a tornado. The Hindu agitators have been thrown into raptures, and are singing hosannas to the man who has met the native demands for which East-Indians have been crying themselves hoarse for years on end—and incidentally pitching a few bombs and firing a few shots at British officials, and boycotting British goods, by way of emphasizing their ideas. The English officials, however, as a rule, do not like to see the King-Emperor thus bending his knee to the anarchists, while the European commercial community rues the fact that the sovereign has disturbed their trade equanimity by playing into the hands of the "cranks" who, for imaginative reasons, have snatched the government honors from Calcutta and handed them over to Delhi.



SOMETHING THE CAMERA MISSED.

Natives adoring the vacant thrones at Delhi.

After the King's departure from the Durbar the crowd rushed to the spot where the King and Queen had sat, and prostrated themselves, kissing the steps trod by the royal feet. The scene was witnessed and caught in this sketch by Mr. Matania, the special artist of the London *Sphere*. It shows the remarkable effect of the King's concessions on the Hindu mind.

In order to realize the greatness of the Hindu agitators' triumph, one must read what Babu Motilal Ghose, editor of the *Amrita Bazar Patrika* (Calcutta) and regarded as one of the cleverest journalists among the Bengalis, has to say about the opposition that faced the East-Indians who for nearly six years incessantly urged, by verbal projectiles and picric-acid bombs and gunshots, that this measure, giving them the deepest umbrage, should be struck off the statute-book:

"Fancy the situation. The measure of the dismemberment of Bengal originated with one of the most brilliant Indian Viceroys, who, it was thought at one time, would become the Prime Minister of the British Empire. It was maintained for five years by a Liberal Secretary of State who is regarded as one of the foremost statesmen of the age. It had the support of the entire English press, with the exception of a few, and of the whole body of the Anglo-Indian community, official and non-official. No Secretary of State, however influential and strong, would thus venture to undo a work which was so strenuously backed, practically by the bulk of Englishmen, both here and in the ruling country, and risk an almost universal opposition from his countrymen."

This writer lays it down as his settled opinion that in this circumstance no one but the King-Emperor could have found the courage to meet the wishes of the East-Indian agitators. As he puts it:

"The King-Emperor alone could perform such a practically impossible task, and hence it was that the announcement of the modification of the partition had to be made by his Imperial Majesty. It was so settled a fact that the King-Emperor alone could unsettle it."

The mind of the Bengali writer is a complex machine, and we must read the following in order to know that the real reason why the native is gloating over the King's grant is that no other Englishman can ever revoke it:

"And need we point out the advantage of his Majesty himself in this connection? If Lord Crewe had undone the Partition measure, one of his Tory successors might have taken his revenge on him by reviving the blunder of Lord Curzon. But it is the King's act, and therefore beyond the jurisdiction of any of his ministers to meddle with. Lord Morley counted without his host when he said that the Partition was a settled fact. But we can boldly assert that the union of the two Bengals effected by his Majesty himself is a settled fact which no earthly power can shake."

But while "this is the time of rejoicing" for the agitators, to use the writer's expression, the British in India are not happy over the fact that the Liberal Ministry has made the King bend his knee to the Hindu clamorers. The correspondent of the Amalgamated Associated Press, wiring from Delhi to the papers in India soon after the announcement of the King's boons, wrote succinctly and forcibly: "I have reason to believe that the change is intensely unpopular among Bengal [British] officials." *The Englishman* (Calcutta), the organ of the English in India, adds:

"The European attitude toward the Partition has always been one of wonder at the pother that was made about it, and now that the two Bengals are to be reunited under a governor, we imagine that the European community will still wonder why, after the expense has been met and after the Bengalis had acquiesced in the settled fact, a change should have been made which will cause more expense, and for the time being a great deal of chaos in administration."

The real reason for this dissatisfaction is not dilated upon; but every one who knows the workings of the mind of the British official in India knows that he does not want to placate the Hindu agitator, lest it may weaken the alien's authority over him, and may make him feel that, in order to press his reforms to a successful issue, all that he will have to do in the future will be to butcher a few Englishmen and boycott British goods.

The grievances against the removal of the capital from Calcutta to Delhi—which is very unpopular with the English community, almost wholly commercial—are thus summarized by the writer in *The Englishman:*

"If the Government goes to Delhi, Calcutta will suffer financially and commercially. It is true that she must still remain a great seaport, and that the trade in jute, coal, and tea will not be affected, but those who understand the railway war of recent years will see how with the Government located at Delhi and very accessible to the special pleadings of Bombay and

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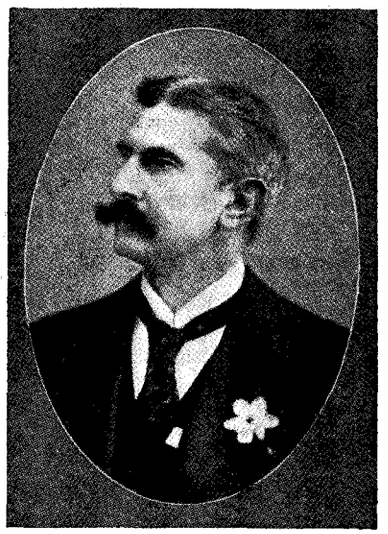
Karachi, a vast diversion of important traffic may result. The Calcutta winter season with its Viceregal Court and splendid functions will disappear, causing much loss to the commercial community."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN AMERICAN EDUCATION FOR AN ENGLISH PEER

GEORGE MONTAGU BENNET, seventh earl of Tankerville, scion of the old Northumberland family, is disgusted with the method of educating youth which obtains at the royal school of Eton. He has determined, therefore, to send his son, Lord Ossulston, who is now in his fifteenth year, to be educated in Boston, U. S. A. Lord Ossulston is to be known on this side of the water as plain Mr. Bennet, and his father is determined that he shall not be flattered and spoiled by sycophants and snobs. The Earl wishes his son to learn business, so as to be able to manage a large estate, for the Tankerville property comprizes about 31,000 acres. Speaking on this point the Earl remarked to a representative of the London *Daily Mail:*



HE WILL GIVE HIS SON AN AMERICAN EDUCATION.

The Earl of Tankerville believes that in the United States boys' individualities "are better developed than in England."

"As not one of the English public schools makes any attempt to teach anything about the administration of large estates I have decided to send him to a high-class American school, where, through his fellow scholars, he will imbibe the feeling for business and will be filled with a worthy ambition for work.

"American boys are trained with business instincts. And, then, their individualities are better developed than in England, where public-school boys are turned out after the pattern of the schoolmaster rather than after the pattern of the 'mount'—if I may use an ecclesiastical expression."

A writer who signs himself "Englishman" thus comments satirically on Lord Ossulston's destiny:

"A brief comparison will prove how good is the fortune that has overtaken this young gentleman. He will escape in a moment from the shackles of an outworn medievalism. Had he stayed at Eton in a condition of slavery, he would have been compelled to study the Greek tongue, that infamous arrangement of cabalistic signs invented by Satan and nicely calculated to insure an evil life. Nothing really useful would have been permitted to approach his vexed brain. Even in the strenuous pursuit of Greek iambics and Latin prose he would be taught the fatal lesson which no Etonian fails to learn, that work is a thing to be ashamed of."

Lord Tankerville also wishes his son to escape from the "atmosphere of flattery and sycophancy," and "Englishman" writes on this point:

"The unhappy boys who linger still by
the wat'ry glade,
Where grateful Science still adores
Her Henry's holy shade,

are brought up in the lap of an effete luxury. Eton has for centuries been a byword of effeminacy. Bedrooms furnished with the elegance which you would expect only in a Parisian hotel, a private bathroom for each of the little monsters, obsequious valets posted at every door, when the young gentlemen please to dress for dinner—these are the insidious means by which the strength and courage of England are undermined. And this is not all. A youngster with a title, as all the world knows, is 'kowtowed to by a sycophantic crowd of would-be aristocrats,' a humiliation not easily to be borne. To such a vile pitch of snobbishness, in fact, is the worship of high station carried at Eton that every noble youth is forced to prove his superiority by fagging for one who may be a mere commoner, and the headmaster joins in the conspiracy to worship his title by bending over it switch in hand!

"How, in such an atmosphere of sycophancy as this, can a free-born democrat grow to a wholesome maturity?"

Prof. Lewis Nathaniel Chase, now in England, gives the American side of this picture as follows:

"It may be debatable whether Americans think less of rank and wealth, but they surely do think more of personality. A boy's worth at school is calculated from his ability and cleverness or personal charm, no matter whether he is the son of the poorest parents or the richest. For example, a boy or a man at school or college loses no social caste by doing manual work to earn money during his course. A boy, son of well-to-do parents, may say, 'I want a bicycle or a pony,' and his mother answers, 'Well, earn some money and get it'; and he will take a job like selling papers or as a waiter, or any other work that offers."

The editor of *The Daily Mail*, in attempting to hold the balance between Eton and Boston, has this to say with regard to the objects of an English public school—it is neither a knowledge-shop nor a business college, but a training-ground for character, and aims to give a healthy mind in a healthy body:

"It may fail, and it does usually fail, to give us very learned men. It is clearly capable of very great improvement. Its concentration upon the classics is not indispensable nor is it so complete as its critics suppose. But it is no small achievement that it produces the British regimental officer, to whose fine qualities the German General Staff has paid the highest tribute, and the men who have made the British Empire what it is."

OPPOSITION TO THE LLOYD-GEORGE INSURANCE BILL—The bill for compulsory insurance of employees, with an enforced contribution by employers, and a fixt rate of fees for medical attendance on the insured, is meeting with strong discouragement and opposition in England. The employers do not like being taxed for every person in their employment. Ladies shrink from collecting a monthly toll from their servants and dislike no less to have virtually to raise their wages by making a contribution to the insurance fund. Doctors decline to practise their profession under the rules and restrictions of an act of Parliament, and have protested and offered amendments to the bill, which thus amended would, they say, neither impoverish them nor limit their professional liberty. All their protests have been in vain, and meeting after meeting has been held in all parts of the Kingdom and by all classes of the people concerned, to make strong demonstrations against the measure. Some employers have announced their intention of not paying wages or salary during the vacation of their employees and during any absences occasioned by sickness or any other cause. Some threaten actually to lower wages. According to the London *Tablet*, the doctors state in a resolution passed at a meeting and printed in a circular, that unless their demands are granted "without evasion or reservation, the profession will stand aside and let the Frankenstein of the Exchequer make what arrangements he can to galvanize into some likeness of life the legislative monster he has created." *The Tablet* proceeds to say:

"Reports of similar meetings at which identical views were exprest are forthcoming from many parts of the country. Meanwhile it is stated that an old-established firm of sewing-cotton manufacturers of Nottingham has declared that the additional burden thrown upon it by the Act would entail running at a loss unless wages were reduced. The Berkshire farmers, again, say that the cost of the Act to them will work out a shilling an acre. Such is the interest shown in the resistance on the part of servants that Lady Petre, who had intended to hold a meeting at the skating-rink at Thorndon Hall, near Brentwood, has been compelled, owing to the large number of applications, to postpone the meeting, in order that it may be held in one of the public halls in Brentwood."

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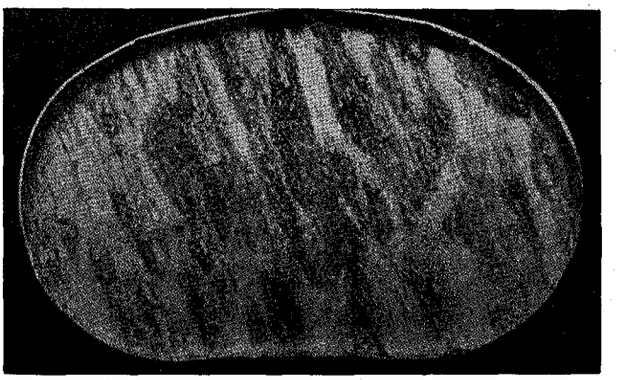
A DISEASE OF ALUMINUM

ALUMINUM is fast becoming such an important metal in the industries and in domestic life that the discovery of a somewhat mysterious malady to which it is subject is rather disquieting. This "disease," which resembles in some respects that which attacks tin and causes it to deteriorate, has been recently studied and methods for its prevention have been suggested. There seems to be no cure—no way of repairing damage already sustained. These diseases of metals, like some of those that affect living organisms, appear to be due to chemical changes, but their origin is somewhat obscure. Electrical decomposition seems to play a part, according to a theory described by a contributor to *La Nature* (Paris, December 23), who says:



ALUMINUM VESSEL ATTACKED BY THE DISEASE.
As the surface is flat the corrosion is rectilinear.

"The phenomenon was first described by Ducru, laboratory chief of the technical section of the Artillery Corps, who observed it in bowls and military camp utensils; the surface of the article attacked was furrowed with small fissures and covered with a grayish-black powder, formed of small particles of metal detached from the mass. At the end of some time, holes appear in the sides, showing, instead of the metal, a powdery mass. Mr. Henry Le Chatelier, taking up the study of the phenomenon, sought its causes and believed that he had been able to connect it with the 'disease' known [to the French] as *ecrouissage* [or hammer-disease], and noted by Cohen in tin. . . . . .

"The sheets of aluminum observed had been obtained by cold rolling and then transformed into boilers, cooking-utensils, and other hollow vessels; on their surface could be found numerous corrosions and efflorescences, discontinuous, but mostly disposed in certain directions, straight on the flat bottoms of the vessels and curved on their sides, but always coincident with the direction of the lamination.

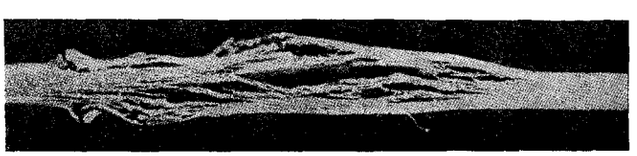
"Hence it has been possible to deduce a causal connection between the lamination of aluminum and its degradation.

"As for the composition of the efflorescences collected from the surfaces of the vessels attacked, chemical analysis reveals in them water, alumina, and lime."

In an attempt to reproduce the "disease" in the laboratory it was found that its attacks were of two types, one of which consisted only in a rusting of the surface without destruction of the metal, while in the other there was actual corrosion, as described above. It was proved that the trouble arose neither from impurities in the metal nor from atmospheric influences. The sole important cause seems to be water, for immersion lasting several months always brought on an attack—the harmless kind if the water was chemically pure, the dangerous type if the water was drawn from the city supply. Plates hammered to hardness were attacked more readily. Further:

"As the result of their experiments the two German professors have formulated the following hypothesis:

"In consequence of the formation of layers [by hammering] two neighboring layers of the plate may assume different degrees of hardness and also of electric tension, and in the presence of saline solutions these behave like two different metals in an electrolyte; the most hammered layer plays the part of a positive electrode and loses its metal.



DISEASED ALUMINUM BAR UNHEATED.

"But whatever may be the ultimate cause, the evil is certainly great. What is the remedy? We have seen that the infection can affect only a metal that has been thoroughly hammered and has been long in contact with ordinary town water. Two methods of treatment are thus possible. The first consists in doing away with the danger due to hammering, by a proper degree of reheating. Heyn has shown that when heated to 450°, a small bar of aluminum undergoes, even under prolonged exposure to water, only the mild attack of the 'A' type; on the other hand, a similar bar unheated is strongly corroded. Here is an easy way to avoid the trouble. Unhappily it is to be feared that this powerful heating makes the metal softer and more yielding. It might be sufficient and simpler to stop, when manufacturing the plates, at a degree of hardening that is less pronounced, preventing violent attacks, while preserving all the mechanical qualities of the metal.

"The second method of treatment is to avoid contact with water. To dry all the objects with care whenever they are used is evidently impracticable, but it might be possible to cover the aluminum with a sufficiently impermeable varnish to ward off the fatal moisture."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE GUILTY DISHCLOTH—The dishcloth is the latest implement to be summoned to the bacteriological bar as a foe to man. Says Fannie Sprague Talbot in *Good Health* (Battle Creek, Mich., January):

"In the first place, tho dishwashing is, in the homes of civilization, one of the most important of routine duties, the instance is rare wherein any special provision is made for cloths sacred to that purpose and that alone. Any old piece of cloth is snatched up and utilized from discarded sash-curtains and worn-out pillow-cases to torn underwear. This is made to do duty for glass, silver, china, granite, and ironware, immersed in water that in the early stages of each operation is sudsy and clean but becomes before the finish extremely dirty and greasy, until, black and stained and streaked, and too holey and threadbare for further use, it is consigned to the rag-bag or garbage-can, or is cremated in the fiery furnace.

"Germs and microbes find dishcloths ideal for colonization purposes. They not only wax strong individually but also multiply rapidly. And, be it known, there is class distinction even among the dirt families: there are disease-germs and there is plain dirt. And the first class is really worse than the second. Disease-germs find entrance in various ways: the hands, the water, and the dishes themselves.

"From the general view-point, the best and only way is to keep on hand a supply of dishcloths, neatly hemmed, and ready for use, that they may be alternated and laundered like the other household supplies: towels, table-cloths, and napkins. Crash toweling makes ideal dishcloths, and so does crash that has done duty for some time in kitchen towels. For glass and silverware nothing is nicer than discarded salt-bags unsewn and hemmed. For the heavy cooking-utensils, kettles, and frying-pans, the wire-mesh cloths are to be recommended.

"The common custom is to wad up the dishcloth after use and lay it dripping with dirty, greasy water on the hanging dish-pan, there to remain until needed for another wielding. The hygienic way is to pass it through a clean suds and rinse-water, then scald and hang it up to dry thoroughly. Two days' service for a dishcloth is sufficient."

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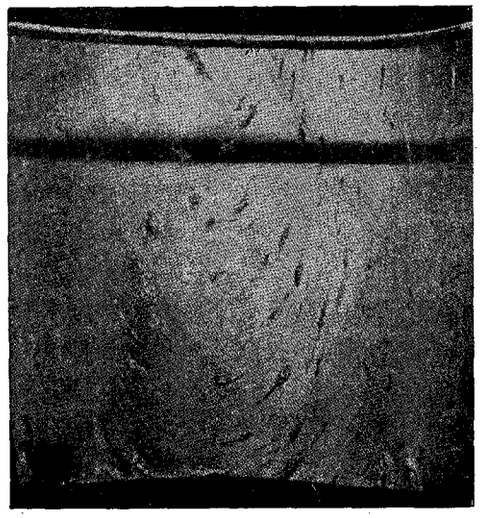
METERS THAT ALMOST THINK

THE MAN in the middle of his evening's reading whose light suddenly goes out because he has neglected to drop the needful quarter in the slot of his meter may feel that the machine is inhuman rather than "almost human." The latter phrase, however, is given to a group of ingenious electric meters by a writer in *Popular Electricity* (Chicago) and the quarter-in-the-slot machine is one of them. Some of these automatic devices draw curved lines on strips of paper telling the inquirer what a current has been doing, while others can be set, like alarm clocks, to shut off the current when it has done its required stint of work.

An electric meter was originally simply a device to register either the amount of electric current flowing through it, or the "voltage" of that current—its electrical pressure. Soon a power-meter, which measures watts—the product of quantity and pressure—was added, and then came all the modern extensions and improvements described in the article. We read:



SIDE OF DISEASED ALUMINUM DISH.

The attack on the curved side is in curved lines.

"As soon as people began to sell electricity in large quantities it became apparent that the 'flat-rate' basis would never do. The watt-hour meter, which multiplies current and voltage and takes into consideration time as well, has taken its place. This type of meter is the most important, commercially, of all. To-day practically every consumer of electricity, from the huge manufacturing industry to the modest suburban bungalow-dweller, pays for it on the say-so of a watt-hour meter installed on the premises.

"In the tenement districts of some large cities there are prepayment meters into which one can drop a quarter. When the quarter's worth of current has been used up the lights go out, and you must either come across with another quarter or go to bed in the dark. The dropping of the coin closes the lighting circuit, which is automatically reopened after a certain number of revolutions of the meter armature.

"The watt-hour meter records only the total power which has passed through it. For some purposes, particularly in the power station, it is necessary to know also the fluctuation of current and voltage. This information is secured by recording meters which trace on a moving strip of paper a curve showing the variation in voltage or current during the period. Others trace these records on a revolving paper dial, the scale of which is made up of concentric circles. Then there is the recording watt-meter which draws a curve between time and power. All these instruments are called graphic meters because they draw their records.

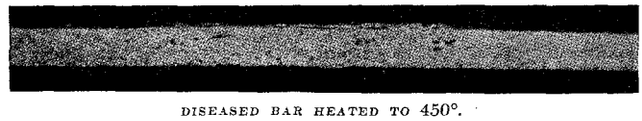
"Besides these there are meters for measuring the frequency or cycles per second of alternating current, and meters for measuring the power-factor, which is the ratio of actual power to apparent power in three-phase circuits."

Electric meters may also measure temperature when connected to the two ends of a thermo-couple. This thermo-couple consists of plates of two metals which, when heated in contact with each other, set up an electric current. The current is proportional to the temperature rise, and so the scale of the meter is divided into degrees Fahrenheit instead of milli-amperes. With such a thermometer one may take the temperature of a fire without getting near it. Pyrometers [high-temperature thermometers] of this sort are used largely in foundries, smelters, and other places where molten metals must be worked at definite degrees of heat. To quote further:

"But perhaps the most interesting of all electric meters are the ampere-hour meters. These register the product of amperes and hours. Their greatest usefulness is in connection with storage batteries. The capacity of storage batteries is rated in ampere-hours and in charging them it is necessary to put in about 20 per cent. more current than you expect to take out. The ampere-hour meter for controlling battery-charging has a pointer which moves around the face of a dial. You can set this pointer for the number of ampere-hours which you wish to give the battery. When this amount of current has passed into the battery the pointer on the meter makes a contact which opens the charging circuit. Thus the battery may be fully charged without attention and without danger of overcharging.

"These meters are used on electric automobiles for indicating how much 'juice' is left in the battery. Since the capacity of the battery grows less as the rate of discharge increases—that is, since a battery which will deliver ten amperes for ten hours will deliver twenty amperes for only four hours—a battery discharged at a high rate might be exhausted when the meter showed it still partially charged. To compensate for this a meter has been built which automatically speeds up on discharge as the rate increases.

"An important application of these meters is in electroplating silverware. This is done by immersing the article to be plated in a solution of silver salts, and passing electric current through it. The deposition of silver is proportional to the amount of current passing, hence these meters are built to read in penny-weights of silver instead of in ampere-hours. By setting the meter at the number of pennyweights desired the articles can be left in the bath without attention. When the plating is finished the circuit is opened automatically and the operator notified by the ringing of a bell."



DISEASED BAR HEATED TO 450°.

A MUSICAL ECHO—A musical tone will, of course, be returned by an echo unmodified, or nearly so, but it is not often that we find echoes able to turn a simple noise into a musical sound. Such an echo, we are told, exists in the Greek Theater at the University of California, Berkeley, Cal. A sharp, sudden sound emitted at the center of the stage returns to the speaker as a musical tone of definite pitch, due to reflection successively against the steps of the semicircular audience space, which break up the sound and send it back as a series of noises so close together that they coalesce into a tone just as do the successive vibrations of a tuning-fork or a violin string. Says *Science Abstracts* (London), which derives its information from *Science:*

"The Greek Theater at the University of California presents a pronounced musical echo, the conditions being especially favorable to the production of the phenomenon. The seats are made up of a series of large concrete steps that are semicircular in shape and that rise regularly toward the back. If an observer generates a sharp sound in front of the stage at the center of the circles of steps, the sound passes out symmetrically and strikes the steps in perpendicular planes, and is reflected and diffracted back to the source of sound. The pulses of sound reflected from the successive steps follow each other regularly and thus set up a musical sound which is heard by the observer.

"It occurred to the author [F. R. Watson] that the pitch of the sound might be determined by comparison with an adjustable Koenig fork and compared with the theoretical value deducible from the width of the steps and the temperature at the time. The experimental value found was 226 per second and the calculated value 227, the agreement being closer than might have been expected."

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WHY THE ANCIENTS DID NOT INVENT PRINTING

IF IT HAD been worth their while, the ancients would have invented printing, says a writer who has been looking into the subject. The use of type and presses failed to rouse the inventive genius of classic times, it appears, not because the ancients lacked the means or the brains, but because there was absolutely no commercial demand for printing. In fact, the close relation of commercial needs and stimuli to the development of scholarship and literature was never better illustrated than in this article on "The Lack of Printing in Antiquity," contributed by Frederick Drew Bond to *The Popular Science Monthly* (New York). "To a Roman of the Empire," says Mr. Bond, "a printing-press would have seemed a commercially useless contrivance." The principle of movable type seems to have been known in remote antiquity. As he writes:

"Among fragments from the Greco-Roman world which have come down to us, not a few imply the use of some sort of stamping, or rudimentary printing. Seals and stamps bearing reverse legends are not infrequent, and, in 1908, the Italian Archeological Committee at work in Crete discovered a terra-cotta inscription whose letters had been imprest separately. According to Lacroix Cicero had at least the idea of movable type, for in arguing against the Epicurean conception of the world as formed by the chance concourse of atoms, he uses this curious line of reasoning: 'Why not believe, also, that by throwing together, indiscriminately, innumerable forms of letters of the alphabet, either in gold or in any other substance, one can print on the ground, with these letters, the annals of Ennius?'

"D'Israeli in his 'Curiosities of Literature' has a quaint passage in which he suggests that the Roman Senate, fearing the effects of printed books, prevented movable type from coming into use. Another suggestion is that of De Quincey, who expresses the view, which he states he derives from Archbishop Whately, that the reason the Romans did not use the press was not from lack of knowledge of movable type, but from lack of paper with which to make use of it. The ancients, as is well known, used not paper, but papyrus, on which to write. Shreds of this river plant . . . were split apart in long pieces, interwoven with one another, and the whole then heavily prest till a smooth and polished surface suitable for writing was obtained.

"But tho lack of paper might have impeded the development of typography in antiquity, had its invention, otherwise, been feasible, this does not seem to have been the main cause accounting for its absence. For, after the fall of Samarcand in 704, the Saracens became acquainted with the manufacture of paper, and also, no doubt, learned of block-printing among the Chinese; yet printing did not appear in the califates of Arabia or of Spain any more than it did among the Romans."

The story of the invention of printing shows clearly, Mr. Bond thinks, that without a strong money-making stimulus, the years of thought, labor, and expense necessary to make a business success of the art would not have been hazarded. This stimulus existed in the fifteenth century, but was lacking in ancient times. The first printers came on the scene at the beginnings of the Renaissance, when in Germany, where the awakening took a religious direction, there was a strong commercial demand for Bibles and works of devotion, which was not supplied by the manuscript output.

"Moreover, eager readers for the literature of Greece and Rome and for the writings of the Church Fathers could be found in every European country touched by the early Renaissance. This antique and religious literature and the Bible, in the Vulgate and in translations, furnished the materials for the first printers till the controversies of the Reformation brought more grist to the mill. Between 1456 and 1478 the new art had been exercised in Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain, and Scandinavia. By the beginning of the sixteenth century it is computed that 16,000 editions of books had been printed.

"On the other hand, in the Roman Empire, the popular old books were already in sufficiently large manuscript circulation, and what there was of new material was amply cared for by the few publishing-houses of Alexandria and Rome. In the Roman Empire the demand either for new books or for new copies of the old was too well supplied for inventor after inventor to take up some thirty-five years in perfecting movable type. It was the insight that the demand for more books would afford great gain if gratified which induced the long labors which ended in a practicable method of producing and using movable type. No such prospect existed in antiquity. To a Roman of the Empire a printing-press would have seemed a commercially useless contrivance.

"Whether, of course, fragmentary printing with some rude and easily produced sort of movable type, such as would be made of carved wood, ever occurred at all in ancient times can not be said. Not improbably, it did; the Cretan inscription, noticed above, had it been imprest on papyrus by ink, would have been an example of rudimentary typography. Possibly, for all we know, attempts of this sort, made for the amusement or for the novelty of the thing, may have occurred time and time again."

"SEEING" MOLECULES

A RIFLE BALL moves so fast that the eye can not follow it, but we may see its effects in the perforated target or the shattered bulb. So, altho the molecules that constitute matter are too tiny and move about too swiftly to be caught by even the most powerful microscope, we may plainly see the effects that their motion produces in a cloud of suspended particles such as we find in an emulsion. The irregular, spontaneous, and apparently perpetual motion of such particles was long ago noted and given the name of "Brownian movement." According to H. Vigneron, who contributes to *La Nature* (Paris, December 2) an article entitled "The Proofs of Molecular Reality," this motion establishes beyond a doubt the existence of molecules and the fact of their continual motion. The suspended particles are not themselves molecular, but they move because molecules are continually colliding with them. We read:

"It is difficult to examine, under the microscope, a liquid preparation without observing that the suspended particles, instead of taking on a regular motion of ascent or descent, according to their density, are animated with a permanent movement, which is quite irregular.

"If the particles are numerous, the whole field of the microscope seems in motion; there is a sort of creeping, of general shivering, which is a most striking spectacle. Each particle undergoes a series of displacements, difficult to describe because essentially irregular. They take place in all directions; the particle goes, comes, stops, starts, rises, and falls without ever tending to remain at rest. The word 'trembling' gives the clearest idea of the observed appearances, but it is not a trembling in one place: the particle may in time traverse a considerable path. This is the Brownian movement, so called after the naturalist Brown who discovered it in 1827, who showed that it is not due to living organisms, and who also recognized that the suspended particles were more lively the smaller they were.

"This phenomenon, long ignored, has been studied by Mr. Gony and more recently by Mr. J. Perrin, who has deduced from it interesting data regarding the constitution of matter. The work of these physicists has established, in the first place, that this movement is not due, as might be thought, to vibrations transmitted to the liquid, since it keeps up at night, in a cellar, in the country, as well as in a populous street where heavy trucks are passing. It exists even in the drops of water occluded in quartzose rocks that have been fixt in the mountains since remote geologic ages. All causes successively proposed for this perpetual motion have been found not to have much influence on it, and yet it is hard not to think that these particles reveal an internal agitation of the fluid with more exactness as they are smaller, 'just as a cork follows the motion of the waves better than a large ship.'"

Thus, whatever its cause, it is a property of fluids that they are always spontaneously in motion—the fact at the bottom of all so-called "kinetic" or motion theories of matter. We can not see the moving molecules of which, on these theories, matter is made up, but we can get an idea of their numbers and sizes indirectly, and the Brownian movement contributes to

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this end. Perrin believes that the same laws which govern molecular motions apply also to those of suspended particles. The laws that govern gases have already been shown to hold good for solutions, and Perrin now extends them to emulsions —mixtures of liquids with very finely divided solids. We read further:

"Molecular agitation, then, is the cause of the Brownian movements, and by measuring the density, the radius, and the concentration of the suspended particles at various points, the laws of gases give us the number of molecules in unit weight. It is remarkable that by this indirect method we obtain for this number 68 followed by 22 ciphers, while the theory of gases gives 60 followed by 22 ciphers."

The same number, or one of the same order of magnitude, is obtained by other methods, so that, Mr. Vigneron thinks, it is now difficult or impossible to deny that some form of molecular hypothesis represents the facts. We shall never "see" molecules, but we may be sure, he tells us, that they are there, just the same. —*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IMPROVING COLOR-PHOTOGRAPHY

A SERIOUS DRAWBACK to the success of all systems of color-photography has always been the impossibility of striking off duplicate prints on paper. The best color-photographs are merely transparencies on glass which can not be duplicated. What commercial photographers would like is a special printing-paper that would give, on exposure to light, a positive color-print, just as is done in the case of ordinary black-and-white photography. Many experimenters have long sought such a paper in vain. Some have even asserted that it is impossible to get good results with a single paper and that it would be necessary to take two prints on different papers and superpose them or make a composite of them. Now, however, we have a paper called "utocolor," which its inventor, Dr. Smith, of Zurich, Switzerland, asserts will solve the problem. His results were obtained after a period of experimentation lasting about ten years. The following description and explanation are from *Cosmos* (Paris, December 16):

"The anilin colors are not stable; under the action of light-rays they fade and finally disappear. But it is a remarkable peculiarity that we may arrest this fading-process by means of a screen of the same color as that which it is desired to preserve. Thus, a red screen allows all anilin colors to fade, except red, a green screen preserves only the green, etc.

"It follows that if we expose to daylight, under a positive in colors, a special paper bearing anilin colors, these will fade, on the principle just described, in such a way as to leave an image reproducing the original in every particular.

"The following facts about the new paper are taken from the *Photo-Revue:*

" 'The "utocolor" paper has a sensitive layer of gelatin base, in which have been incorporated various colors, together with a "sensitizer," intended to make them more easily decomposable under the action of light.

" 'The sensitive layer is of a perfectly neutral grayish-black tint.

" 'If we place a sheet of utocolor paper in contact with a chromotype [transparent color-photograph] in an ordinary printing-frame, and expose the whole to daylight, in a few seconds we see the black of the paper thin out in certain regions and colors detach themselves gradually from the dark background. When the image is clearly defined, which requires about two hours of printing, the process is stopt and the fixing is begun. This fixing is intended to eliminate the sensitizer and thus give the colors more permanence. To prevent the action of the ultra-violet rays, which act on all the colors without exception, it is necessary to place in the printing-frame a yellow glass for the purpose of absorbing these radiations.'

"It may be seen that the operations are no more complicated than in ordinary photography. They consist simply of printing by daylight and fixing; nothing more simple could be imagined, and every amateur who knows enough to print in black and white, can, with a positive on glass, made with an autochrome, an omnicolor, or a dioptichrome plate, obtain the desired number of copies on paper."

From another article on this subject, contributed by G. Mareschal to *La Nature* (Paris, December 16), we learn that as early as 1881 Cros attempted to utilize in photography the well-known fact of the fading of anilin colors. He failed, because he did not discover a "sensitizer" to hasten this action and to facilitate its arrest by being removed. A sensitizer was discovered by Karl Worel about ten years ago; it was anethol, an anise-seed derivative, soluble in benzine, which could thus be used for fixing. Other similar substances were discovered by others, but none of these processes have been commercially successful. The utocolor thus employs no new principle, but is the outcome of years of patient experimentation to discover the best chemicals for practical use. The new papers give very bright colors, we are told, under stained glass; with autochrome plates they give tints less bright than the originals, so that the proof has the aspect of an old painting. Mr. Mareschal adds:

"To become artistic, the process needs to receive some further improvements, but as it is it already gives very interesting results and is worth trial, as it costs little in money or trouble." —*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MAN COMPETING WITH RADIUM

THE PROPERTIES that we have been wondering at and labeling as almost miraculous in the new element radium are possest in small but measurable degree by the internal organs of our own bodies. Our brains are especially radio-active, the heart less so, and the kidneys still less. As our means of detecting radio-activity become more delicate, we are discovering it in more and more natural objects and substances. How do our organs acquire it? From the food we eat, or from the air we breathe? We do not know; but possibly the latter alternative is more probable, since the lungs are very radio-active. Says a writer in the *Elektrotechnischer Anzeiger*, as translated in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, January 6):

"The tests of R. Werner and others have proved that ordinary physical bodies have an effect on photographic plates. As it was suspected that this might be due to radio-active action, Dr. Albert Caan, of Heidelberg, made extensive tests, investigating the radio-activity of the human organs, by means of the Bercker emanometer.

"This instrument gives account of every emanation and radio-active action, and consists in the main of a shaking-tank and an electric measuring-instrument connected with each other by a rubber tube and electric wires. The measuring-instrument is a Wulf wire electrometer connected to a 200-volt storage battery, and a powerful microscope through which readings are taken. Dr. Caan examined forty-one different organs, coming from twelve different persons, reducing about 100 grains of each organ to ashes, and placing it into the emanometer. In every case he found the presence of a substance which made the air electrically conductive. Whether this substance is identical with radium can not be said with certainty. But all indications point to the conclusion that the substance is radio-active. The activity of the brain is especially high, the heart and liver are less active, and the kidneys and spleen are almost entirely inactive; the lungs again show great activity.

"Social position, calling, life, and the location from which individuals come have very little influence on the radio-activity of the organs. Increasing age increases the quantity of radio-active matter. Only a few cases have been investigated, so far, to find what difference health or disease makes in this connection, but it seems that diseased organs have a higher radio-activity.

"As regards the origin of the radio-active substance seemingly present, this might come from the food and drink or else from the air inspired. Both hypotheses could be harmonized with the phenomenon of increasing radio-active substance with growing age. No conclusion can as yet be reached as to the rôle of radio-active substances in the vital activity of the cells of the human body."

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A PLAY WITHOUT WORDS

THE IRISH PLAYERS were criticized for talking too much and acting too little; now a German company comes along presenting a play that is all action, without a word spoken from start to finish. Here are two ideals for the theater which will have to fight themselves out. The German ideal is pantomime carried to its highest expression, and the present vehicle is an Eastern story with a name—"Sumurun"—that puzzles everybody to pronounce. It is an Arabian Nights tale, or near enough to one to serve the practical purpose of identification. But the great thing the piece teaches, as played on the "Casino" stage in New York, is "the enormous potentiality of varied and intelligent action in the revelation of motive and character, and as a substitute for explanatory speech." This is the judgment of the drama critic of the New York *Evening Post*, who, leaving out of consideration certain moments of exaggerated action, "especially when the representation assumed the humors of the grotesque," declares that "there were many passages in which the play of feature and of limb was no more emphatic than it might be properly as the accompaniment of spoken dialog, and compared with it the few arbitrary and conventional motions of the great majority of modern actors in romantic parts seemed more than ever wooden, uninteresting, and unilluminative."

TROUBLE BREWING IN THE LITTLE THEATER IN THE BAZAAR.

The Hunchback, who loves his little dancer, plays the guitar to conceal his jealousy of *The Sheik's* son, who comes wooing. The Black Slave looks calmly on at the impending tragedy.

There is more to be taught about stage production than even this, for the man who devised the representation of "Sumurun" is Professor Reinhardt, one of the most radical of innovators. "Sumurun" has among its other "valuable object-lessons" "an illustration of what stage-management really means" and "what striking scenic effects may be created by simple and inexpensive means, by skilled observance of form and color," besides showing "how necessary perfection in detail is to the sustained vitality of the actual scene." The story of the play given by the New York *Sun* is this:

"In the highly colored action of this wordless drama there are the Oriental dreamer *Nur-al-Din*, sitting before his silk-shop in the bazaar awaiting the appearance of the woman whose beauty shall equal the ideal of his vision. It is when the beautiful girl whose name gives the play its title passes before his eyes and glances lovingly at him that the silk-merchant knows he has found the creature of his longings. She is, however, the slave of *The Sheik*, who does not see his favorite's glance at the man before his shop.

"The love-affair that runs concurrently with that of the heroine exists between a dancer and *The Hunchback*, who is manager of the little theater in the bazaar. There is soon tragedy, however, in the fate of the hunchback showman, for he sees his fairest dancer making such eyes with the son of *The Sheik* that he is filled with despair, and in a minute of fury sells her to *The Sheik* for an addition to the interesting collection of human curios which he gathers so assiduously for his harem. Then in despair at the wickedness of his deed the little *Hunchback* then and there takes poison.

"But he does not die. So agitated is he that the deadly root sticks in his throat. But his dancer thinks he is as dead as he looks, so he goes into a sack which two faithful servants of the silk-merchant carry into his shop. When the two realize its contents they hide away the body under the piles of silk.

"It is the exquisite *Sumurun* who appears first to buy silks, but instead passes her time in gently grasping the hand of the merchant behind the rich textures which he shows to her. It is after *Sumurun* has thrown him a red rose that the merchant is so madly in love with her that he swoons at her feet, listens to the counsel of her maid, and allows himself to be hid in the box with the silks to be carried into the harem of *The Sheik*. There was already *The Hunchback* recovering from his poison, and the two were carried into the harem.

"*The Hunchback* is the tragic motive of the pantomime. When he appears there is always the air of death in the scene. It is he who leaves the silk-merchant in the harem surrounded by the women there who are taking delight out of the lovers and finds *The Sheik* with his beautiful dancer he sold away in a minute of wrath.

"She is urging the son she loves to kill his father, who has bought her, but *The Hunchback* awakens *The Sheik*, who dispatches his son with the Oriental swiftness of the tales of 'The Arabian Nights,' while *The Hunchback* chokes the life out of his dancer and then hurries after *The Sheik* to kill him too, lest he interrupt the happiness of the silk-merchant with his *Sumurun*. But when the owner of the fair *Sumurun* is really dead, she and her lover are supposedly happy forever.

"In nine scenes this intrigue life in ancient Arabia is disclosed to the audience. These are the bazaar and the entrance to *The Hunchback's* theater, the interior of this theater, the view of the palace of *The Sheik*, the shop of the silk-merchant, the way to the palace of *The Sheik*, the harem, and then the sleeping-place of *The Sheik*, who is seen lying with the dancer by his side. All the episodes that the play contains were revealed to the audience wholly in the manner of Reinhardt, which is a manner novel to our stage. Over the orchestra seats there stretched a bridge across which some of the characters made their entrance on the stage."

The Boston *Transcript* sent its critic to the metropolis to see the first production, and he writes thus glowingly:

"Mere description can give no notion of the vigor, the frenzy,

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the vitality, the vividness of this pantomime. The story is swift, the play of the actors swifter. Yet, through it all, you lose not a touch of reality, not a glimpse of the story. Partly it is the masterly management of the stage, partly the singular skill of the actors. The names of the players are German. No one can know them in America. But surely, within a few weeks many will know their impersonations. From the grave *Sheik* and the beautiful, dreamy young *Nur-al-Din*, they run vividly through all the host of minor figures, the Old, Old Woman, coarse, rollicking, faithful, the great, staring chief eunuch, the acrobatic, daringly knockabout attendant of *Nur-al-Din*, the skipping, flopping janitor of the bazaar, to the pitifully grotesque *Hunchback* and the *Beautiful Slave of Fatal Enchantment*. Miss Konstantin, who plays the latter, gave the New York stage last night the most vivid, vital impersonation of a woman of passion and joy and determination that it has seen in many a season. The swarthy beauty of her tight-lipped smile, the gleam of her teeth, the sudden furies on her brow, the alternations of joy and anger, made a notable picture.

"The story that Mr. Freska has devised speaks for itself. It moves with a swiftness that carries everything before it and with dramatic and humorous complications that never confuse. It breathes of 'The Arabian Nights,' and nowhere so much as in its rough, boisterous, almost cruel humor. What with the acting and the skill of the librettist, 'Sumurun' never gives that impression of hushed silence that most pantomimes produce. Each instant of the play is like a natural silence that might fall between the words of the actors, when only a visible action can carry the real meaning of the scene. The few cries and gasps that intersperse the piece never tear you out of the atmosphere that has been woven, but only strengthen it."

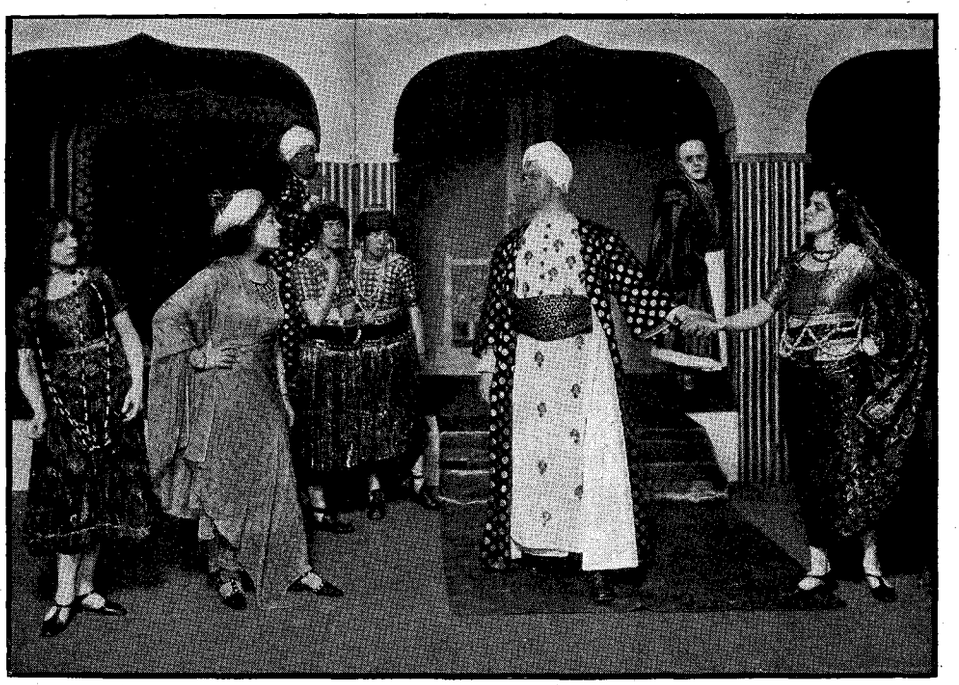
The MacDowell Club in New York has among its agencies a committee who endeavor to do a work similar to that of the "drama leagues" in various American cities in "organizing" audiences for worthy plays. Previous to the first night of "Sumurun," this club held a conference at which various aspects of the art of this piece were discust. Richard Ordynski, who represents Professor Reinhardt in this production, said of his master:

"Reinhardt conceived the idea of producing in his theater a play without words, because he wished acting pure and simple to have full sway—to provide a wider field for the actor's personality. He took from the actor his chief means of expression and confined him to the art of mimicry and gesture; at the same time he freed him from the often hampering shackles of the text, and revealed what, in the actor's art, is common to all times and all countries—showed its untrammeled native quality in its purest form.

"The master's motive for producing plays without words will clearly explain wherein he differs from the old Italian school of pantomime. The Italian pantomimist used gestures and mimicry to supply the place of words. In Reinhardt's play without words the actor expresses through his individuality, his bearing, his eyes, his action, his whole being, feelings which would otherwise need expression so powerful and pregnant as to be within the reach of only the greatest poets."

Hardly second to the much-spoken-of energy of Reinhardt himself is that of his right-hand man, Ordynski, says the New York *Tribune:*

"A rather interesting reflection on the audacious capacity for work of these two men is the fact that for the tremendous production of 'Sumurun' there is nothing existing in the way of a prompt-book, or written description of scenes and action. The whole thing down to its smallest detail lives merely in the memory of these two men."



THE MOMENT THAT PRECIPITATES TRAGEDY.

Sumurun, the erstwhile favorite slave of *The Sheik*, is rejected in favor of the dancer bought in the bazaar. In the background stand *The Sheik's* son and *The Hunchback*, who are to bring death upon *The Sheik* and his new slave. Gorgeous costumes are shown against simple backgrounds.

THE "BOY'S OWN BOOKS" OF TO-DAY

THE MODERN BOY has become such a skeptic that the old-time "boys' books" are no longer food for him. It is not so much the boy's fault, we are assured, but is due to the fact that his sophistication has grown along with the rest of the world's. The world itself, says Mr. George Edgar in the London *Daily Mail*, "has shrunk by virtue of its elaborate organization, and in the shrinkage it has cut away the power of the author to carry conviction to the mind of the boy." Mr. Edgar was led to this conclusion, so he tells us, by reading some forty recent books for boys, and they didn't seem to him to have the "same flavor" as the old ones. "Even recognizing the difference of outlook, implied by the passing of years, I would hazard the opinion that tho there are many more boys' books to-day than there were in my time, however sound and careful in craftsmanship, they are not so virile in their tone." There seems "a schoolmasterish touch in many of them, and the purpose of the author seems to be a conscious desire to improve the boy." Mr. Edgar goes on with a glance of regret upon the old-time type of hero:

"The boys' books to-day seem to be written with a purpose, and the purpose has a tendency to narrow the basis of the story. They do not now tell such thrilling stories of highwaymen. The sea, which gave old-time writers oceans of romance, seems to have dried up. I find also but a lukewarm interest in Indians and what I consider too much reticence in the use of the scalping-knife. I fancy the truth of the matter is the world is getting too clever to rouse the boyish imagination or to permit writers who aim at satisfying it a sufficient scope. There are so many obvious things—matters of fact—a boy knows at five years of age, which prevent him from believing the stories other boys enjoyed thirty or forty years ago. The highwayman can no longer move for the railway and the telephone, to say nothing of the elaboration of the police system, which could pull him up before he had traveled five honest English miles. Wireless telegraphy, long-range gunnery, the policing of the high seas, and the establishment of civilization's outposts in every corner of the world have combined to sweep away the pirate and even to make the open spaces in which he moved shrink until he can not get out of sight.

"By the same process the Indian has passed, too. We know

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too much about the Indian; he is of a degenerate race, and wears our fathers' second-hand top hats. Besides, we are accustomed to a closer view. The enterprise of such men as Colonel Cody and other great showpeople has brought the Indian to our very doors, and we no longer see him as the fierce savage of romance.

"He is rather a simple-minded and untutored savage, demoralized or bewildered by our wearisome civilization. Boys, almost from the moment they cease to be babies, acquire the knowledge of these facts, and their appetites grow by what they feed on. It takes all the heart out of romance to try to make it side by side with the revelations of modern progress. Much of what Jules Verne has written must now appear the tritest commonplace when set side by side with the things we have achieved. Indeed, instead of being a boys' writer, future centuries are more likely to regard him as an inspired prophet, very much as we look back and consider that estimable lady *Mother Shipton*."

The writer does not confide in us the fact that he is a professional reviewer—which would be enough perhaps to make his new "pile of boys' books" lose all their savor. We may suspect it when he regards himself with more or less self-pity as he somewhat vainly tries to "capture again something of the spirit which animates that wonderful period of ten years which ends, for the most part, at the age of eighteen." He sees the "bar, invisible, which prevents us going back and enjoying the thrills of the old enthusiasm." More:

"Much as I would like to re-create for myself the wonderful atmosphere a boy sets up when he believes all the books of adventure are true, and tho I deliberately try to hark back to that period, I am conscious that I have strayed into a forgotten world, and into a world I can never know again. Never again can I imagine life holds for me a career of promise in the pleasant business of discovering uninhabited islands crowded with treasure. At one time I could see myself a cowboy on an unbroken mustang, with a revolver in either hand, shooting from a precarious seat with deadly aim. Alas! I now pay rates. The days when I would have eagerly sailed for the Spanish Main and filled my craft with stolen treasure, tho its scuppers streamed with blood, have passed. When I am drawn toward the mighty deep I go prayerfully, and criticize the menu with an appraising eye. 'Yo ho and a bottle of rum' and all the rest of the lilting chorus leaves me cold. Rum as the spirit of sanguinary nautical romance is an exploded ideal.

"One feeling is uppermost surveying literature for boys in the bulk. The mind of the boy does not change. He remains the same dear lad until the end of him, which wise and solemn people consider is his beginning. Odd to wonder, turning over the leaves, whether one is happier without a faith in highwaymen, or whether comfort is gathered by ceasing to believe in corsairs and cowboys. Pleasant enough to be back into the old atmosphere full of historical heroes who are real, unknown islands still unplundered of their treasure, and Red Indians amply befeathered, their heads flauntingly inviting an occasional scalping."

The "giants" who wrote for the boys of the past have all shrunk to little people for Mr. Edgar—or is that "note," too, an "illusion," he wonders:

"I look for books which indicate the giant of the boys' story. In my boyhood we had fewer books, but they seemed to be bigger—not bigger in the toll of words, but in the manner of the telling. I recall looking upon G. A. Henty as a prince of story-tellers, with a pen like a chivalrous lance. I remember also how I walked the wilds with Mayne Reid through a long list of works, and how, even now, I still regret there was one book by him in a list of maybe thirty that I never read. Captain Marryat had another imposing list, and stamped himself upon the boyhood of my day. 'Peter Simple' and 'Midshipman Easy' are just as real in my memory as the first sight I had of soldiers in fine red coats drilling. Then there was Cooper, whose Indians were most convincing; 'Robinson Crusoe,' who was too practical for my liking, but became an amazing hero the moment *Friday* found the footprint, and R. L. S., whose 'Treasure Island' meant a debt I began to owe in boyhood that remains unpaid to this day. Yes—and Judge Hughes and his 'Tom Brown's School-days'—I lived to see him in the flesh—Judge Hughes, who was Tom Brown—trying petty debtors' cases in a county court, with his wig nearly always askew, and still a gleam in his ever-smiling eye. These great writers have no successors."

EARNING-POWER OF YOUNG COLLEGE MEN

THAT PUBLISHING and advertising should rank as the best-paid occupations for young men five years out of college may surprize many eager youths now in the difficult throes of choosing a career. Whether the news will tend to overcrowd this field of endeavor time will tell. But this discovery is the result of an inspection of the five years' record of the Yale class of 1906, compiled by its secretary, Mr. Edwin R. Embree. The results obtained, as we see them presented in *The Yale Alumni Weekly* (New Haven), "are among the few sets of authentic figures reported anywhere in this country of the annual earnings of a representative class of men." The figures, moreover, represent actual individual earnings, as "the men were asked to exclude from their reported incomes any money received by family allowance or through inherited wealth." Two-thirds of the membership of the class reported in response to the request of the secretary and showed that they "earned on an average $740 each the first year after graduation, $968 the second year, $1,286 the third year, $1,522 the fourth year, and $1,885 the fifth year." He continues:

"Of interest almost equal to that in the general averages for the earnings of the whole class, is that in the average earnings of the men in the various occupations. Results from such occupation groupings show that for the last of the five years the advertisers and publishers have earned the most, an average of $3,600 each for the fifth year after graduation. Insurance agents, brokers, and government employees (including Army and Navy) have followed in order with an average of between $2,600 and $2,700. Then in the descending scale come real-estate dealers, manufacturers, and farmers, then bankers at $2,100, business men (mercantile) $1,950, social and religious workers $1,800, engineers $1,700, then school and college teachers and officials, musicians, lawyers, and journalists, with average incomes for the last of the five years descending from $1,500 to $1,150. Lowest of all in this scale are graduate students—not earners at all in the accepted sense of the term—who received an average of $370 during the fifth year after college graduation from fellowships, etc. Grouping these occupations under general related callings, the average earnings for the members of each occupation group for each of the five years is shown in the following table:

OCCUPATION	1ST YR	2D YR	3D YR	4TH YR	5TH YR
Finance and Mercantile, including Advertisers, Publishers, Bankers, Brokers, Business Men, Insurance Agents, Manufacturers, and Real-estate Dealers	$705	$1,061	$1,516	$1,931	$2,405
Educational and Religious Workers	1,110	1,085	1,236	1,328	1,514
Farmers, Ranchmen, and Foresters	893	1,200	1,560	1,471	1,886
Engineers	650	942	1,352	1,287	1,702
Government Employees	850	860	1,165	1,575	2,650
Journalists	660	790	821	920	1,169
Lawyers	358	400	609	927	1,245
Musicians	750	1,100	1,450	1,700	1,350
Graduate Students	487	542	426	447	370
Average for all occupations	$740	$969	$1,287	$1,523	$1,885

The figures here tabulated, thinks the writer, "may not show startingly large incomes," but they "are, on the whole, reassuring to those who are pessimistic about the business ability of college graduates." Further:

"A characteristic feature is the low salaries at which practically all the men seem to have started, and the quite regular and, on the whole, satisfactory manner in which the incomes have increased each year. The average age of the class of 1906 at graduation was 22 years, 10 months, and 6 days. In the fifth year after graduation, therefore, the members of the class were, on the average, 27 years old. The fact that the average income for these young men of 27 years was nearly $1,900 indicates that a college education is at least not a preventive to one's earning a competence.

"This compilation of incomes for the class of 1906 is the first one conducted on so thorough a plan in any Yale class. In fact, it is almost unique in college-graduate statistics. Some

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such figures have been compiled by a few classes of other colleges. The Harvard Law School class of 1905, for instance, has compiled statistics showing that in 1907, two years after graduation from law school and in general five years after graduation from college, some 163 members reported incomes averaging $1,188 per year. This is less than the average of $1,245 reported for the fifth year after graduation from college by 36 members of Yale 1906 practising law, and notably lower than the general average for all occupations of members of Yale 1906. The Harvard Law School class of 1905 showed a remarkable increase in income in the succeeding three years, when in 1910, five years after law school and eight years after college, 151 men reported incomes averaging $2,616 for the year, an increase of 120 per cent. in annual incomes in the three-year period.

"The incomes of members of the class of '99 of Dartmouth College ten years after graduation were compiled and reported two years ago in *Science*. Of a class of 100 living members, income reports were received from 67 men, showing an average income for the tenth year after graduation of $2,097 per man. This figure, commented on as surprizingly large when the report was made in *Science*, is quite below what the average income of Yale 1906 may be expected to be after five more years, if the men's incomes increase at anything like the rate which has seemed fairly constant for the first five years."

ORGAN-GRINDERS AND PRIMA DONNAS

THE RECORDS of the London police courts for December show that an organ-grinder was sentenced to a month's imprisonment with hard labor for having attached to his organ a placard announcing that he had served in the Army under three monarchs and that he had a wife and children depending on him. The magistrate said that "by this sort of appeal the ordinary organ-grinder, who relied on the music to attract persons, was unfairly competed with." No excuse was granted the man, since "it appeared that he had read newspaper reports relating to the subject." The opportunity here is too good to be missed, if only the principle were carried into spheres beyond poor organ-grinders and made to attach to the whole confraternity of music-producers. Their only difference, of course, is in not wearing placards, but the judge's charge does not mention the actual placard as constituting an element in the offense.

The dignity of the London *Times* does not allow it to go beyond "an expression of pleasure at the assurance which [the case] gives that organ-grinders may be expected to understand principles of artistic ethics so much more fully than other and more ambitious musicians do." The allusion to newspapers makes *The Times* "pause and wonder whether the man's mind may not have been corrupted by his reading." For—

"As he is a musician it is possible that in an unlucky moment his eye wandered to a column headed 'Musical Notes,' and that there he read that the famous violinist who makes his appearance next week has not devoted his whole life to music, but is an excellent shot, a good fencer, and distinguished in a number of other classes of sport; or he may have seen that the great-uncles of Mme. X, the well-known pianist, served their country in a number of valuable ways, or that the singer who so modestly appears as plain Mr. Y is in reality a baron. Possibly he chanced upon a statement of the money value of the jewelry possest by a brilliant operatic star. Any one of these things is to be seen every day, and seeing them, perhaps, the thought occurred to him: 'Have I no attractions which may reinforce the half-dozen stale tunes which is all that the cylinder of my organ can produce?' At any rate, he found two; one which would not have disgraced an astute concert agent, service under three monarchs, and another, a wife and children, which was hardly worthy of the mind which devised the first.

"We may leave him to do his month, and consider the position of those artists who are not expected to have the enlightenment which should have saved him. Every newspaper office and every musical critic constantly receives such announcements as we have quoted. They are sent for publication by agents on behalf of the artists, and their sole object is to create a popular interest which the artistic gifts of the performers would not be sufficient to create unaided. Moreover, the object of that interest is to induce people to pay money to the artist. It may be contended that every one has a right to create public interest in himself or herself by means of any qualification which he or she happens to possess. A man may do it by being a good sportsman as well as by being a good violinist; a woman by displaying her jewels as well as by singing E in alt. Often the jewels are prettier to watch than the E in alt is to hear.

"So here we must draw a careful distinction between advertisement of what the artist offers to the public and what he or she merely puts forward as a bait to catch the public's sentimentality, its snobbery, or its patriotism. The lady who displays her jewels as well as her voice does give her patrons additional value for their money. The man who brags, or lets his agent brag, of his prowess as a sportsman does not propose to give an exhibition of that prowess; he is merely dragging in irrelevancies in the hope that they will catch the pence or the shillings of the public, as the organ-grinder did."

NO NEED OF WORDS HERE.

A scene from "Sumurun."

Nur-al-Din having been brought into the harem, like Falstaff, in a clothes box, now wins *Sumurun*, his heart's desire.

If the sarcasm is not as keen as it might be, the moral is none the less weighty, for *The Times* clearly sees that "at the present day artists, critics, and the general public are all too much the victims of the personal attitude toward music." Thus:

"The specious talk about 'temperament' has led us to an *impasse* from which there is only one way of extricating ourselves. It has brought . . . an almost ceaseless round of concerts without one feature capable of helping to widen the popular appreciation of music for its own sake. . . . The only way out is to think less of the musician and more of the music. There will be some hope of recovery when performers understand that their only claim to attention rests upon their capacity to add something to the artistic enjoyment of their hearers, and when audiences go to concerts, not to shout hysterically in praise of the individuals who appear on the platform, but to hear what the music has to say to them. This may seem too much to expect; but without such a drastic change of attitude we necessarily pass a sentence of imprisonment with hard labor upon ourselves from which we can only escape by 'relying on the music.'"

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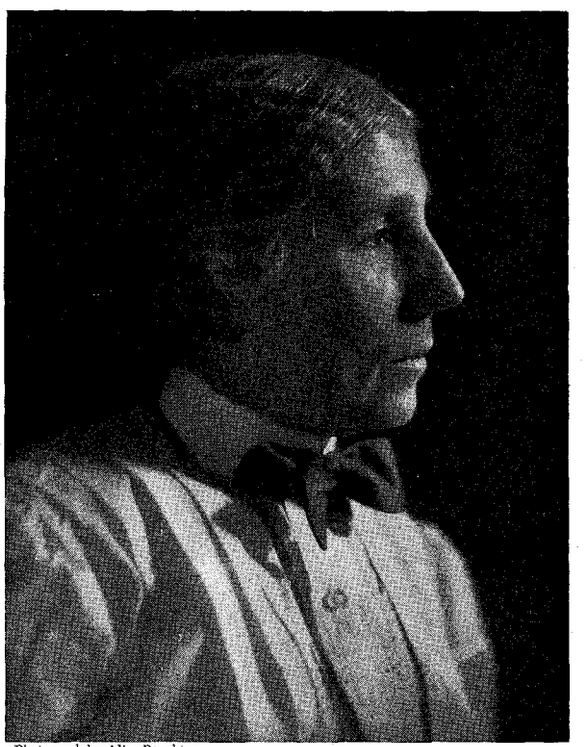
RELIGION AND SOCIAL SERVICE

A POLICE-COURT "TORCHLIGHT."

THERE IS A RECORD of 1,500 girls who have been brought before the magistrates' courts in New York, who, but for the probation officer, Miss Alice C. Smith, might be numbered among those of the lost. They are girls who had "departed by one step, and perhaps by many, from the narrow way"; but they were in sore need of being "mothered," and Miss Smith was the mother into whose keeping they were committed. This is the ten-years' record of the woman who has earned the picturesque titles of "The Angel Policeman," "The Friend of the Fallen," "The Torchlight of Jefferson Market Cavern." The latter title locates the field of her activities. The Jefferson Market court, says Miss Ada Patterson, in *The Continent* (Chicago), is "the one spot in the world where only women's offenses are considered and where the sessions are held at night." Many who come before the bar are not old, but first offenders. Most of the accused are young—many scarcely over school age. "The woman who stands always within hearing of every word uttered in the case by the cowering accused, by the witnesses, and by his honor, is tall, soft-eyed, and fresh-cheeked, her silver hair worn in rippling bands above a full forehead as free of lines as her thoughts are free of self." Her appointment was due to one of our millionaire philanthropists, as the writer tells the story:



Photograph by Alice Boughton.

ALICE C. SMITH,

Who stands by when the wayward girl finds herself confronted by the Jefferson Market police judge, and takes her "on probation" for a life of usefulness and cleanliness.

"Every great builder knows the value of hope as the corner-stone of an edifice, whether it be of a character, of a fortune, or an empire. John D. Rockefeller, builder after his own fashion, knew this value. He recognized it in the stately woman with the serene face who sat every Sunday in a rear pew of the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church, and who was a settlement-worker of the West Side Neighborhood House at Fiftieth Street and Tenth Avenue, which was built by Mr. Rockefeller. Ten years ago, when probation officers became a feature of the police courts of New York, and their salaries were problematic, Mr. Rockefeller wrote the police department, saying:

"'In view of her admirable qualifications for the work of probation officer, I gladly make myself responsible for the salary of Miss Alice C. Smith.'

"Miss Smith was appointed, and until the city had definitely arranged for the remuneration of its probation officers, their work having passed from the experimental stage into that of assured success, Mr. Rockefeller's monthly checks for Miss Smith's salary were handed her by W. S. Richardson, teacher of a Bible class in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church."

It is fortunate for the young offender that the points of view taken by Miss Smith and by the ordinary cynical magistrate are at different poles:

"I had heard a venerable magistrate say to a weeping girl whose swollen face bore traces of refined beauty: 'There is only one end for you. Yours is the old story—first Sixth Avenue, then the Bowery, then Chinatown, then the Potter's field.' The girl had burst into sobs and was led out of the court-room by a parent who lived upon the profits of her degraded life.

"Did Miss Smith agree with the magistrate that this case was hopeless? Not at all. 'His honor [said Miss Smith] was showing her the end if she continued in the life. He wanted the father to consent to send her to an institution where she could receive the discipline she had not had at home. If you could see the slovenly homes from which some of these girls come you would understand that they are far better off in an institution. Certainly this girl has a chance. If she isn't willing to go to an institution or come under my care this year she may be next. Twelve months more of learning and suffering will teach her much, and I believe the chances for reformation are great before twenty-five. At any age they are always equal to the chances for failure.

"'In the case of this girl, Marilla, an institution would have disciplined her more wisely than her mother had done. If she had been placed in my care I would have found a home for her in one of the good, clean boarding-houses for girls, where they are taught neatness of person and a new viewpoint of life. I would have no trouble in interesting some philanthropic friend with money in her case and in getting money from such a source to pay her board until she had been fitted to pay it herself. As soon as she could pay it herself we would let her do so, for it is a great mistake to weaken a character by allowing it to lean after it is able to walk alone. Offer your aid over the rough places; then encourage them to exercise their own strength. I would have talked with her, not telling her what she must do, but finding out what she could do best. This is an age of specialization, and we all know that we do best what we like best to do. Then I would have placed her in the Manhattan Trade Schools, where she would be taught to do something well—millinery, dressmaking, perhaps, or shirt-waist making. It usually takes six months to learn one of these trades thoroughly, tho some girls learn them sooner. And after they are prepared for work the school secures them a place at a living wage, say $9 a week. After a while they may work up to $15 a week or more.'"

Miss Smith, we are told, "doesn't sob with the fallen; she raises them to their feet." She doesn't say "Poor thing!" but smiles and says, "Let us talk it over and find out what can be done." Fifty out of every hundred she believes can be saved. We read:

"With 1,500 women saved through her agency, Miss Smith has earned the right to the serenely confident spirit that shines in her eyes, soul weather that grows of strength and peace. She visits homes whose mistresses greet her as a mother, or as a most valued friend. No one save the mistress of the happy home, and often the master to whom his wife has confided the secret, knows that the good wife and mother was once one of this distinguished-looking woman's 'charges,' that the woman of so rare distinction, of so quiet manner and lovely face, is the 'angel policeman,' who bears the torch of hope every night from eight to three o'clock within Jefferson Market's cold, gray walls.

"One of these charges of hers is to-day conspicuous in the social and philanthropic life of New York. At eighteen she was an inmate of a reformatory institution. When a man of excellent character and high commercial position asked her to marry him she took him to visit the institution and presented him to

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the superintendent. Her after-life she determined should be builded upon no shifting sands of dishonesty.

"Another of nearly equal position has been a happy wife for eight years. Nearly innumerable are the instances of girls who have been led back by that strong yet tender hand into the safe path of the honest self-support and serious purpose that mean high living.

"By practical means she has always accomplished these reformations.

"Six years ago there were few boarding-places for working girls in the metropolis that were without the institutional flavor, repellent to many natures. Now they are semi-legion.

"By impressing upon them the great need of boarding-houses where girls can live comfortably for $3 or $4 a week, and where they can receive men callers in a reception or sitting-room instead of wandering the streets or sitting in the parks with them, so assuring reasonable hours and right conduct, Miss Smith has induced persons, chiefly women, among them Miss Virginia Potter, niece of the late Bishop H. C. Potter, and Miss Grace Dodge, wisely benevolent, to furnish funds for the building of such boarding-houses, chief of which is Trowmarte Inn, and which are gradually brought to the point of self-support."

JAMES B. REYNOLDS,

Who thinks the churches should recognize the fact that "there is no loneliness more awful than that of the young man unacquainted in a crowded city" and find a remedy.

It is the "economic" cause of sin that Miss Smith sees as the chief agency for the production of her "cases." She says earnestly:

"Girls can't live on the $4 or $5 a week so many are paid in this city. Figure it out yourself. Think what it will cost for board, for laundry, for clothes, for carfare, for incidentals, for occasional illness. Many of the girls who try to live on such wage come from the country. They are amazed, discouraged. They meet a girl who persuades them to try her sort of life. They become first offenders. We can save them if we correct the condition that brought about their fall, help to train them to greater efficiency and higher salary. Cheerless homes are one of the lesser causes. Desertion of wives by shiftless or evil husbands is another. But nearly always it is the economic problem. Solve that by higher wages and good boarding-houses at a fair rate, and the evil will be lessened, will almost disappear."

"DON'TS" FOR YOUNG MEN—The "Don'ts" series of prohibitions hitherto published have usually aimed at correcting social solecisms; but a minister of Brockton, Mass., the Rev. Dr. A. Marion Hyde, invents some that have a more serious purpose. They reach us by the somewhat roundabout way of the London *Daily Mail:*

"Don't speak of an old gentleman or an old woman. Fathers and mothers are a necessary evil in the present system of things. They have spoken respectfully of you when outsiders could not see anything on which they could hang a compliment.

"Don't give all your attention to your education in sport. It is not sufficient training for life.

"Don't invest your five cents in a glass of beer and then criticize the other fellow who invested his in the savings-bank.

"Don't expend the money of your tailor or laundress in guinea opera-seats or 8s. theater tickets. The tailor and the laundress may prefer to spend their earnings in some other way.

"Don't try to 'get rich quick.' Smarter men than you have tried it and lost all they had.

"Don't wrong a woman. Every woman is some mother's daughter. The white life you ask from your mother's daughter you have no right to take from the daughter of another.

"Don't defile your tongue with profane and vulgar speech, revealing your ignorance and showing the coarseness of your soul.

"Don't think you have sounded all the ocean of truth when you have let out all your little line in the ocean on whose shore Newton gathered only a few pebbles. It can never be all in your little tin cup.

"Don't be a stranger at the church. Your father's old pew looks lonesome without you."

THE PERIL OF CITY LONELINESS

THE WORST MENACE in the city's remorseless conspiracy against the young men and women who have their own way to make within its gates, is the dreary loneliness of its teeming streets, according to Mr. James B. Reynolds. And Mr. Reynolds, explains Edward Marshall, whose interview with him appears in the New York *Times*, "knows whereof he speaks," for he is an assistant district attorney in New York City, has been active of late in the crusade against "white slavery," and has an enviable record as "a worker at the task of actual social reform." With the city-born, this "conspiracy," says Mr. Reynolds, "starts to sap youth in the very chamber of birth through darkness and bad air," while "with the country-born who come to town, its first attack is usually on morals." The speaker then takes up the case of the country boy who comes to New York:

"He gets respectable employment, we will say, without much difficulty. But—his wages only give him money with which to rent a cold and cheerless room in some cheap boarding-house, which probably contains no parlor where he can spend his evenings and make friends.

"Humanity is sociable, this country boy with all the rest of it. He goes into the street to seek society because he can not find it elsewhere half so easily. He is filled with the strong social impulse. The only woman there who speaks to him is the bad woman, the only place where he can meet other boys and men is the saloon."

Of course, there are the Y. M. C. A. rooms, "and he will be wise if he goes there," but even this "does not give him the feminine society for which every normal boy has a longing"—a longing which "will be gratified in some form." The easiest amusement he can find is in the moving-picture theater. Here "he can get entertainment at a price he can afford to pay, and perhaps pick up acquaintances who are not immoral." And Mr. Reynolds has a good word to say for the moving-picture shows, which have many educational films, generally "entertain without suggestiveness," and which have taken the place of so many of the infinitely worse low-priced burlesque shows. But after the moving-picture show and the Y. M. C. A., asks Mr. Reynolds, "what else is open to the boy?" and he replies:

"One word will answer that: saloons—or else the street and nothing but the street. The society available in the street is of no uncertain quality. The boy who, unable to find other recreations—and recreation of some sort is quite as necessary as food—turns to the street for his amusement, thus thrusts himself into the baldest of temptations, not only the temptation to associate with women of loose character, but that of gambling, and, above all, that of the saloon. There are more young men in the saloons of New York City every Saturday night than are found in all the churches put together on Sunday mornings.

"The new-come boy, or the boy new-thrust alone into the city world, meets men in the saloons who are not good company for him. There he sees intoxication, is thrown in contact with the touts for gambling-houses, hears vile language, acquires a taste for liquor, and satisfies his longing for feminine society by acquaintance with women at the tables of rear rooms.

"It is the saloon's social atmosphere which tempts; we call saloons the 'poor men's clubs'; they are the clubs, as well, of young men new-come from the country. It must be the boy of pretty strong enthusiasms who encounters these influences unscathed; strong enthusiasms can preserve him where even character may fail. The youth thus forced to the saloons for his

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CHARLES S. WARD,
Who led the London campaign for half a million.

A MONEY CLOCK IN LONDON.
This dial was one of six posted in different parts of the city to record the progress of the collections.

J. J. VIRGO,
Secretary of London's Y. M. C. A.

AGENCIES IN LONDON'S CAMPAIGN TO RAISE £100,000 FOR THE Y. M. C. A.

society does more than achieve bad habits, for he loses good ones through lack of all association with good women, and he loses inspiration, too."

"How about the city church?" Mr. Reynolds was asked:

"Some churches furnish rational, attractive amusements for young men, and thus keep them off the street, out of the saloons, and under good influences, but many of them fail to supply any adequate social life for their young people. In such entertainment as they offer to young people the two sexes are carefully segregated.

"There are, in the whole city, a few churches which give dances, offering young men and women a natural opportunity to meet and get acquainted pleasantly. These undoubtedly do good. But I wish more of our churches understood that there is no loneliness more awful than that of the young man unacquainted in a crowded city—it amounts to actual suffering.

"The solitude of him who, tho living in New York's crowded center, still has no friends, is, possibly, the worst solitude of all. It is harder, possibly, for the young man than it is for the young woman, at least it is more dangerous, for it is a simpler matter for the boy to pass through saloon doors and into other deleterious influences. This is New York's great menace to young men, this loneliness."

LONDON NOT "HUSTLED" INTO PAYING

AMERICAN HUSTLE was not sufficient to make the citizens of London come down in twelve days with £100,000 to aid the work of the Y. M. C. A. there. Perhaps it is because they don't like to be hustled, especially by an American, and are taking their own time. One of the twelve-day campaigns that have been effective in this country and Canada was begun in London on January 10, under the leadership of Mr. Charles S. Ward of New York, Secretary of the International Committee of the Young Men's Christian Association. When the twelve days expired they were still £30,000 short of the desired goal; but it is said the efforts will be continued until the amount is raised. So far the campaign has been really educational, says Mr. Ward, as a London dispatch to the New York *Times* reports him. Thus:

"It has taken so much time to overcome the deep-seated antipathy to the Association's work in London in recent years on account of its narrowness, that the time set for collecting the money was not long enough. Another reason is that most of the wealthy people are away from England, but it is universally agreed here that one achievement of the campaign has been the presenting to England of the broad ideas of the modern Association.

"You can say that there is no difference between the people of England and those of America in the matter of generosity. The difference is with the Association. It has been the greatest educational campaign with which I have ever been connected."

The same dispatch has it that, when failure was apparent, Mr. J. P. Morgan was appealed to to save the day. "Mr. Morgan politely but firmly declined, saying he had enough to do to look after the needs of his own country." Lord Strathcona of Canada made a similar reply, with the addition: "London ought to be ashamed of itself if it could not raise a million pounds for such an object." *The Christian World* (London) reports as follows the opening meeting and the first steps taken, with an incidental view of the organizer:

"Mr. C. S. Ward, the American inventor of 'rapid campaigns,' was introduced by Mr. R. Arbuthnot (chairman of committee). Mr. Arbuthnot is a business man who had little faith in the scheme until he began to help in it. The whole-hearted support of the press was the first of several surprizes. He explained the scheme, and read letters backing it up from the Prime Minister and Earl Grey; later, a hearty message from President Taft was read. Mr. C. S. Ward rather surprized strangers by his mild and quiet manner of speech. He is not the sort of man that one imagines an American organizer to be. But, to borrow a Barrie phrase, he has 'the £100,000 look.' Calmly confident, he described the rapid-campaign triumphs in America and Canada, making it clear that business men like the brisk method and admire the earnestness of the teamsmen. There would be no begging, no public meetings, no catchpenny methods. They would simply ask London men to invest their money in the best manhood. After a few words by Mr. J. J. Virgo, general secretary of the Central Association, and 'the liveliest Britisher I know,' according to Mr. Ward, an interesting task was begun. This was the selection by the 'captains' of the teams of the men they wished to ask for gifts. There was a very long list of 'possibles,' but eventually each team found itself with its twelve days' work lying straight and clear before it.

"On Monday morning the battle began. After a hard morning's work the captains and teams met for luncheon in the New Court of the Guildhall, which has been placed at their disposal as headquarters for the period of the campaign. Earl Grey delighted the workers by being present and giving a fine address in praise of the Y. M. C. A. There was great excitement when the captains handed in their first gains. The excellent total result was £8,773, of which £5,268 was personally collected, and £3,505 given as special contributions, *e.g.*, £1,000 from Lord Kinnaird, £1,400 from 'Mr. and Mrs. A.,' £500 from Mr. A. W. Young. Amusing experiences were exchanged by the collectors. One gentleman had given a check because the new building had such a fine gymnasium; another refused because the athletic side was overdeveloped. Some shook their heads and blamed the super-tax, while others, less well off, gave good sums as thank-offerings for what the Y. M. C. A. had done for their boys. Peers, M.P.s, doctors, and business men of every kind are on the captains' lists. The captains are all men with wide friendships or business connections—a useful thing in itself."

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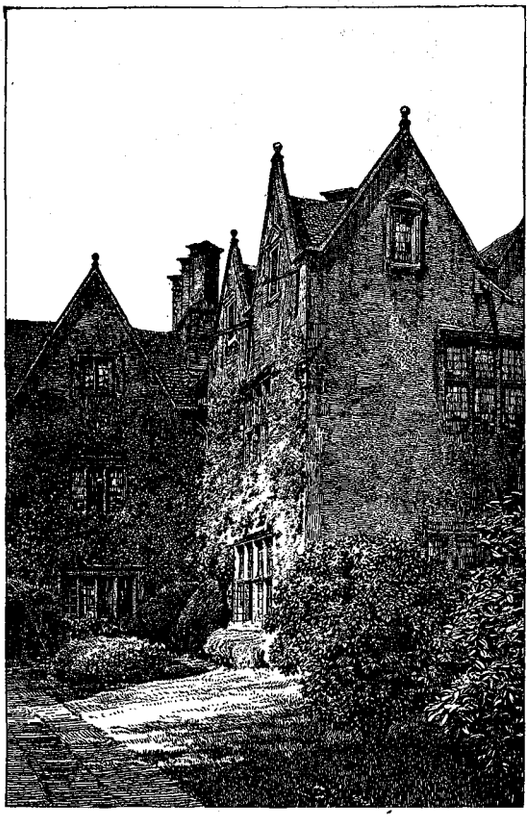
REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

WILLIAM MORRIS' COLLECTED WRITINGS

Morris, William, The Collected Works of, with introductions by his daughter, May Morris. Vols. I–VIII. London and New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 1910.

The name of William Morris may suggest various things to various people; to some it may recall "The Earthly Paradise," to others stained glass, wall-papers, or Socialism. His writings now in course of publication will present the vast literary product of a tireless worker. The promise of the twenty-four volumes indicates the unflagging energy of the man who left so large a legacy to the world of letters in addition to what he achieved in the fine arts and in the realm of social reform.

It is not yet time to say where his enduring monument was set up; but certainly these beautiful volumes will help, if help is needed, to give his measure in literary history. Beauty of printing can hardly be surpassed, but such is a necessary tribute to one who was himself a printer. The illustrations, sparse but exquisite, reproducing rare and intimate work of his friends Burne-Jones and Rossetti, show the skilful processes of Mr. Emery Walker. Other features there are, necessary to a work of this artistic pretension, but the reader, who knows, perhaps, little of Morris, will especially welcome the introductory matter contributed by his daughter, Miss May Morris. Since Lady Ritchie began her biographical edition of Thackeray the example has appealed to others. The reticence of all these works may, perhaps, pique the curiosity of some readers; but others will rejoice in the good taste that withholds nothing of the personal side of the writer needful to a just understanding of the work, but goes no further for the mere sake of exposure. The promise of the notes is to "do no more than gather together certain fragments and certain memories," and here and there recall what course Morris' life was taking at the time of writing.



KELMSCOTT HOUSE.

This view, reproduced from an etching in the collected edition of William Morris, presents one wing of the author's country-house, where Morris spent the second half of his life.

It is of value to know, for example, that tho the feeling of the medieval world early took possession of him, yet in his early poems and prose stories a great deal of the local color of Essex, where he spent his childhood years, is exactly reproduced. We hear not much of Morris' school-days at Marlborough or his abbreviated term at Oxford. It was two years after his matriculation, during a short tour in France with Burne-Jones and William Fulford (1855), that he and Burne-Jones both determined to give up the church, for which they had been intended, and devote themselves to art. Morris and Burne-Jones embarked on a joint scheme of decorating the Oxford Union—an enterprise, however, that taught Morris that he was and would be likely to be no painter. But the sojourn there brought him the wife who afterward sat for Rossetti, and gave to art that appealing type of womanhood seen in nearly all his pictures. The notes give us the background of Morris' first work, "The Defense of Guinevere" and other poems, the "broken pictures of a strange, beautiful dream," called "The Hollow Land."

It is the period of the Red Lion Square days, when the Morris and Burne-Jones families lived a sort of copartnership, and the experiments in furniture-making and decorating gave rise to the famous firm of Morris, Marshall, Faulkner & Company. Such matter furnishes the first volume, while all of the second is devoted to "The Life and Death of Jason." Ten years had intervened between these two considerable literary works, but the work of the firm claimed most of this time when "everything conceivable for the furnishing of a house, from a fireplace to a drinking-glass, had to be designed and made to suit the severe and fastidious taste" of Morris and his fellow workers. It shows the ease with which Morris turned from such preoccupations to write the "Jason," for it imprest Swinburne as "a poem sown of itself. Sprung from no alien seed, cut after no alien model; fresh as wind, bright as light; full of the spring and the sun."

The third volume begins the great work of Morris' literary life—"The Earthly Paradise"—an achievement of over 42,000 lines of rimed verse. Four volumes are needed to present the text and the explanatory notes of the editor. Readers of Morris' life are familiar with the statement that he once composed seven hundred lines in a single day. Mr. Noyes, in his little biography, works it out that that is practically at the rate of a line a minute for twelve solid hours, without allowing more than a quarter of an hour for food. The entire work was completed between 1865 and 1870. It was at first proposed to produce the work in one folio volume with woodcuts from designs by Burne-Jones, of which there were to be two or three hundred. The scheme was not wholly carried out, tho Burne-Jones did actually make some hundred or more designs and many of these were cut in wood by Morris himself. The four volumes of "The Earthly Paradise" contain beautiful impressions from some of these blocks, and give an adequate idea of the original issue.

A distinctly definite impression of the personality of the editor is conveyed in the introductions to these volumes. There is rapturous record of her own early years and childish impressions, somewhat vague in its generalized terms except in one instance that sheds illumination not only on the picture of the childhood of the two little daughters of Morris, but also upon the unity of feeling with which the life of the family was carried out in harmony with the work that enthralled Morris' imagination. She records certain visits to her grandmother, where also were seen various uncles and aunts, all equally rapturously described, except for one graceless male who objected to the children's dress on the score that they were "medieval brutes." This was resented, and the offender put into their black books because the offensive epithet seemed to cast a slur also upon their parents.

Rossetti also comes into these notes, especially as the painter of the portrait of Mrs. Morris (a reproduction forming a frontispiece), which shows Kelmscott Manor with the church and boat-house thereto in the background. The wilfulness of the painter in bringing these objects together, which in reality were much farther separated, seemed somewhat immoral to the child's judgment.

The seventh and eighth volumes —marking the limit of volumes so far published—deal with Morris' excursions into Icelandic literature, his translations in collaboration with Mr. Magnusson of the "Volsunga Saga," of the lesser works that led up to the greater "Sigurd the Volsung," and finally the journal of the journey to Iceland. Others are to follow at intervals, and will be singly noticed as they appear.

THE MAN TALLEYRAND

De Lacombe, Bernard. Talleyrand the Man. Translated from the original French by A. D'Alberti. With two portraits in collotype. Cloth, 8vo. Boston: Dana, Estes & Co. $3.50 net.

This volume on Talleyrand is not a biography so much as a collection of essays which Mr. De Lacombe publishes in book form. The author takes for granted some knowledge of Talleyrand's career and seeks only to explain the character of the man. The work is scholarly throughout; when he does not quote from original documents, Mr. De Lacombe makes no statement without carefully giving authorities. The volume contains as an appendix the Abbé Dupanloup's original

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narrative of Talleyrand's conversion and death. Tho this valuable document has existed in manuscript since 1839, it has not hitherto been printed.

The American reader will be greatly interested in those chapters of the book that deal with Talleyrand's life in America. The author has contrived to throw considerable light on the social life of Philadelphia during Talleyrand's visit and on the intrigues of various French residents in the city. Fauchet, the French Minister, was greatly alarmed at the arrival of Talleyrand, fearing that he had come to arouse American sympathies against the French Government, and was thrown into a panic by every social courtesy shown him. He made such a fuss over the matter that Washington was forced to refuse Talleyrand both a formal presentation and a private audience, tho no less a person than Alexander Hamilton made the request.

Propagandist motives, however, were far from being the reason for Talleyrand's visit. While Fauchet was sending long hysterical letters to the Jacobin government at home, Talleyrand was searching for some means of livelihood. He wrote Madame de Staël, "There is plenty of money to be gained here, but only for those who have it already." He urged her to procure him some business commissions, but apparently her efforts were vain. He spoke several times of the untrustworthiness of the American merchant in business affairs. He then turned his attention to speculation in land, and in partnership with Beaunetz bought a settlement in Maine that had belonged to General Knox. He made several trips into the country and wrote his impressions. He had something of the prophet's vision and saw even then our future greatness. He wrote later in his memoirs that he saw the forests give way to rich fields, pastures, towns, and cities. "The future," he said, "lends an indefinable charm to journeys in a country such as this." He was greatly fascinated by the strange mingling of all the elements of civilization from the perfected life of the cities to rude existence on the frontier. He studied the political situation carefully, and foresaw that America would always be more closely associated with England than with any other European power. He noted two prevailing passions—one an intense love of independence, the other an equally intense desire for wealth.

The author defends Talleyrand against detractors with a zealous sympathy. Perhaps the things in Talleyrand's life that have aroused most prejudice are his leaving the Church and his subsequent marriage. Talleyrand, however, was not born to be an ecclesiastic, but was forced by external circumstances to become one. "Priest in habit, not in soul," Mr. De Lacombe aptly calls him. He revolted not against the Church, but against the priesthood for himself. He took his freedom when the chance came, and was satisfied. As for the marriage to Madame Grand, the original cause of the trouble was a fit of morality on the part of Napoleon, who bade his minister dismiss the woman or marry her. The charge of irreligion Mr. De Lacombe shows to be ill-founded. Talleyrand was never at odds with the real Church; he assisted in the destruction of the corrupt clerical organization that had grown up under the monarchy, but he also aided materially in the reestablishment of the Church under Napoleon. He never scoffed at religion himself, or permitted mockery of religion in his presence. He even went out of his way to do favors to clergymen, and in his later years his thoughts turned more and more to religion.

From Pearson's "Society Sketches in the Eighteenth Century."

MOLL CUTPURSE,

A notorious female criminal of the eighteenth century.

The author has made an excellent attempt to explain Talleyrand's character. The reader gets a vivid impression of his unfailing courtesy, gracious bearing, charm of manner, kindly sympathy, clear intelligence, and quickness in repartee. He leaves the book almost with the feeling that he has known the man personally.

VOLUME XII. OF "THE CATHOLIC ENCYCLOPEDIA"

Catholic Encyclopedia, The. Vol. XII. Pp. 800. New York: Robert Appleton Co.

Each new instalment of "The Catholic Encyclopedia" strengthens the good repute acquired by its predecessors as adequate purveyors of information on every topic falling within the scope of the work. Its appeal is universal. Even cultivated Catholics may easily find it as instructive as it is entertaining. Three additional volumes will complete the enterprise. Of the two hundred and forty-eight contributors to this volume ten are women, some of them nuns.

This volume has interesting maps accompanying articles on "Poland," the "Jesuit Reductions of Paraguay," and the "Philippine Islands." Three maps of Poland serve to represent the territory wrested from it by Russia, Prussia, and Austria. In the accompanying article is set forth what a goodly number of Poles emigrate to the United States. Four-fifths of this immigration is from Russian Poland. Incidentally, it appears that the youngest cavalry officer in the Union Army during the Civil War was a Polish exile, Joseph Smolinsky.

The three full-page colored plates are models of chromatic printing. One is of Pinturicchio's painting in the Cathedral Library of Siena, and represents the conferring of the Cardinal's hat upon Æneas Silvius Piccolomini by Pope Callistus, in 1456. Æneas subsequently became Pius II. Not the least interesting in the group of ten Pope Piuses are the last two. Pius IX. is the only Pope whose term of incumbency equaled that of Peter—twenty-five years. It may be remarked *en passant* that Pius

(*Continued on page 220*)

From McGiffert's Life of Luther.

LUTHER WHEN SECLUDED IN THE WARTBURG. LUTHER'S FATHER. LUTHER'S MOTHER. LUTHER'S WIFE.

UNFAMILIAR PORTRAITS OF LUTHER AND HIS FAMILY.

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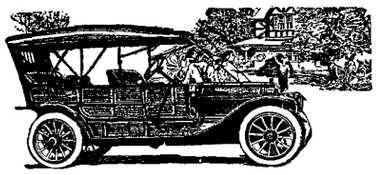

An advertisement can't very well appeal to both of these classes, and the fact that so many experienced drivers are buying Mitchell cars shows that the car itself is the best reason they can have for making this selection.

To the inexperienced man we will say—In a Mitchell car you get simplicity with power—easy to understand; you get speed with perfect safety; you get low cost of operation and long life for the car; you get a handsome appearance and luxurious ease in riding; and most important just now to you—you get careful attention and explanation of everything you don't understand about automobiles both before you buy and afterwards. The Mitchell service is a great help to the beginners.

The six cylinder, seven passenger Mitchell, 60-H. P., equipped, ... $2250

The six cylinder, five passenger Mitchell, 48-H. P., equipped, ... $1750

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The four cylinder, four passenger Mitchell, 30-H. P., equipped, ... $1150

The four cylinder, two passenger Mitchell Runabout, 30-H. P., equipped, . . . $950

Mitchell-Lewis Motor Co.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

(*Continued from page 218*)

IX. established at his own expense the College of the United States of America, in Rome.

Some of the important articles in this twelfth volume are "Religion," by Charles F. Aiken, Professor of Apologetics in the Catholic University at Washington; "Philosophy," by Maurice de Wulf, Professor of Philosophy at Louvain University; "Protestantism"; "Pope"; "Priesthood" and "Priest"; the "Reformation"; "Predestination"; "Resurrection"; "Redemption"; "Purgatory," and "Presbyterianism." Dr. William Barry writes the articles on "Pusey and Puseyism," and the "Renaissance." "Property" is treated by Rev. Victor Cathrain, S.J.; "The Human Race," by the Curator of the Prehistoric Anthropologic Collection of Munich, Ferdinand Birkner; "Psychotherapy," by Dr. James J. Walsh, of Fordham University. "Pragmatism" receives due attention. In "Prisons" and an account of the care of the poor by the Church in the several countries of the world are set forth the Catholic point of view and practise in regard to criminals and the destitute.

The biographies, as usual, supply some of the most interesting matter. The article on Raffael gives a discriminating estimate of an artist who was of such repute in his own day that Cardinal Bembo's epitaph in Latin elegiac verse, which adorns Raffael's tomb, declares that Nature feared she herself could not survive his loss. Puvis de Chavannes, that exotic modern painter, who has such classic but ethereal and religious elegance in his works, is represented in the illustrations by a very worthy example, "Sainte Genevieve Watching Over Paris at Night."

Other biographies are those of Philip II.; Ponce de Leon, who sought the "fountain of youth," and found Florida; the Marquis de Pombal; those stalwart Catholic Britons, Plowden and Oliver Plunket; and the Ratisbonne brothers, pronounced Jews, who became devout Catholic priests, especially interested in work in Palestine. The author of that stirring war lyric, "Maryland, My Maryland," James Randall of Baltimore, deserves the admission he receives.

The biographical articles are often as interesting as fiction, and sometimes supply odd analogues—for instance, the career of Rabelais, and that of Father Sylvester Mahony, better known by his *nom de plume* of "Father Prout." Both spent years in the cloister. Rabelais was a Franciscan, and Mahony a Jesuit, and later a secular priest, who for thirty years performed no clerical function except reading the breviary, an exercise obligatory on Catholic priests. Both were preeminently literary. But the drastic humor of Rabelais' chronicle of Gargantua and Pantagruel is a wide remove from the charm of "The Bells of Shandon," and the playful note of "Vert-Vert." Father Mahony was correspondent of *The Daily News* at Rome for twelve years, and was intimately associated with the coruscating editorial corps of *Fraser's Magazine*. The woodcut of Mahony reveals a handsome, genial face, self-contained in expression, but with a sense of underlying humor which is ingratiating. Another poetic soul, all sweetness and light, was Adelaide Anne Procter. For a long time Dickens printed her poetry in *Once a Week* without a notion that the daughter of Barry Cornwall, whom he knew familiarly, was the contributor of the poems.

MOSES COIT TYLER

Austin, Jessica Tyler. Moses Coit Tyler. Illustrated. Cloth, pp. 325. New York: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.50 net.

There is perhaps nothing so delightful among literary pleasures as the reminiscences of a man of broad and impartial temper who enables the reader to see, through the clear crystal of his own impressions, the beloved characters of a former generation. The pleasure is unusually keen when the writer is one of such literary skill as Moses Coit Tyler.

Mrs. Austin has very wisely let him describe through his diary and letters the friends he made and the work he did, and more than all reveal his own personality. Quite early in life Professor Tyler believed himself called to a life of study, and after some work in the ministry and lecturing and teaching for three years in England, he became professor in the University of Michigan from 1867 to 1881, and in Cornell University from 1881 until his death. Not all of his time was spent in purely academic duties. Constantly lecturing in all parts of the country, and often spending some months in European study, Professor Tyler filled his diary with most interesting sketches of the men and women he met—Louisa Alcott, President Grant, Lowell, Froude, Matthew Arnold, Gladstone, Theodore Tilton, Goldwin Smith, and a host of other distinguished authors and public men of the last half-century. One of the most interesting bits is the description of the lecture-room methods of several German professors at Berlin and Leipsic.

The volume abounds in bits of choice expression. When he set out on his first tour of Paris he "felt like a hungry boy with an infinity of gingerbread before him and plenty of time to eat it." On arriving in Liverpool at one time he discovered the loss of his largest valise. He writes: "I guess I can have fun without those letters of introduction, and when I come home I may write a book on 'Seeing Europe with only one shirt.'" Collectors of literary reminiscences and the general public will be grateful to Mrs. Austin for putting her father's biography in so personal a form.

SOME OF THE OTHER NOTABLE PUBLICATIONS OF THE WINTER

Carter, Jesse Benedict. The Religious Life of Ancient Rome. Cloth, pp. 270. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2 net.

The Director of the American School of Classical Studies in Rome here presents to a wider public eight lectures delivered in January, 1911, before the Lowell Institute in Boston. The title of the book is somewhat misleading since the first three chapters deal mainly with religious life from the view-point of the city of Rome, and the others with that of the Roman empire in which the religious life of Rome itself was quite secondary. Indeed, it is doubtful

(*Continued on page 222*)

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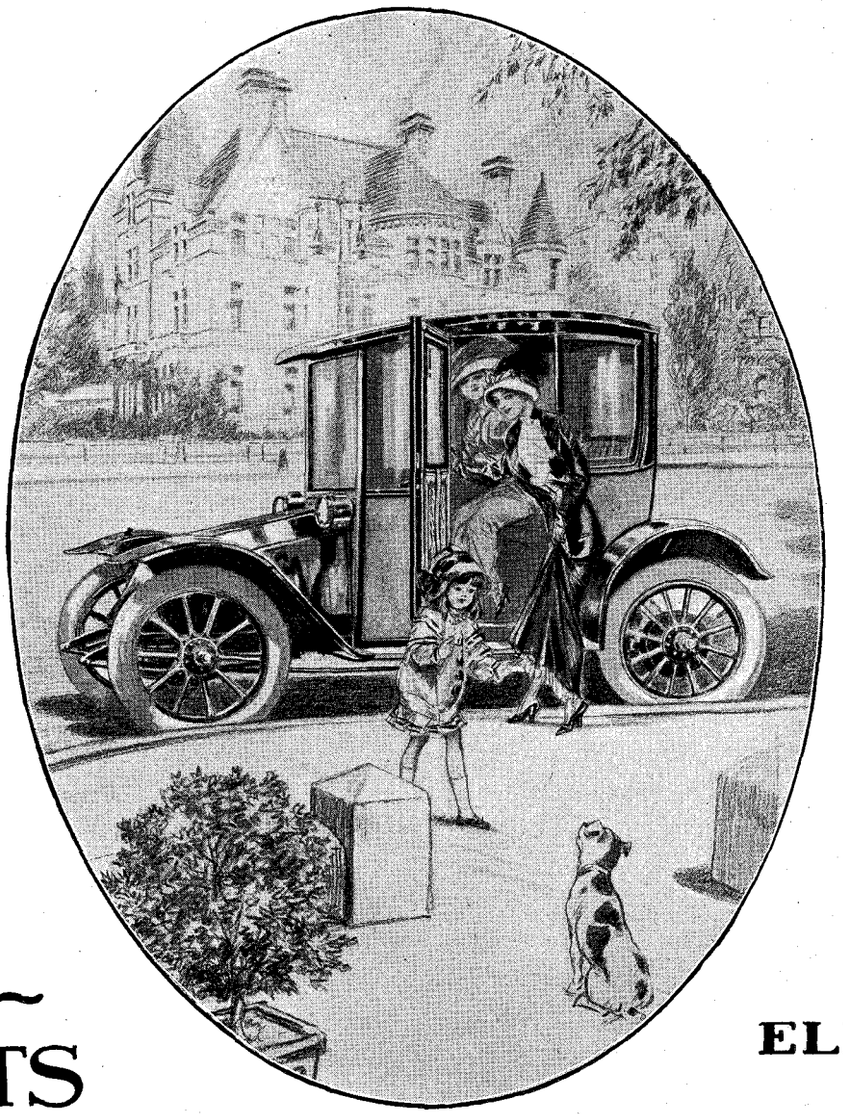

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BAKER—Baker Motor Vehicle Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
BORLAND—Borland-Grannis Co., Chicago, Ill.
BROC Broc Electric Vehicle Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
CENTURY—Century Electric Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
CHURCH-FIELD—Church-Field Motor Car Co., Sibley, Mich.
CLARK—Clark Motor Car Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
COLONIAL—Colonial Electric Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
DAYTON—Dayton Electric Car Co., Dayton, O.
DETROIT—Anderson Electric Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
FRITCHLE—Fritchle Auto and Battery Co., Denver, Colo.
GRINNELL—Grinnell Electric Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
HUPP-YEATS—Hupp Corporation, Detroit, Mich.
KIMBALL—C. P. Kimball & Co., Chicago, Ill.
OHIO—Ohio Electric Car Co., Toledo, Ohio.
PHIPPS—Phipps Electric Car Co., Detroit, Mich.
RAUCH & LANG—Rauch & Lang Carriage Co., Cleveland, Ohio.
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STUDEBAKER—Studebaker Corporation, South Bend, Ind.
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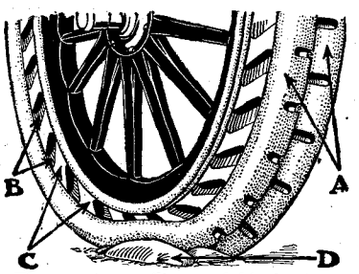

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B—Shows undercut sides.
C—Shows slantwise bridges.
D—Shows absorbing means when passing over an obstruction. (177)

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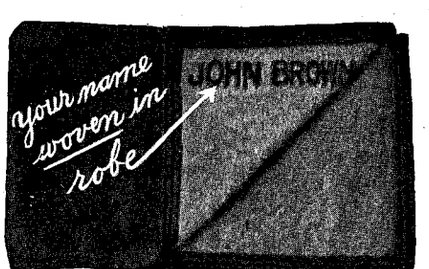

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(*Continued from page* 220)

whether one can speak of Roman religion as such, since any indigenous Roman element was practically buried under extensive borrowing from the Greek world and the near Orient. The first chapter brings out clearly the contribution which the Etruscans with their Babylonian inheritance and Greek veneer made to the agricultural Latin race through a religion of patriotism. Then Greek deities began to enter Rome, coming first in the fifth century in the guise of a Latin ancestry, but finally welcomed undisguised at the behest of the Sybilline Oracles. The fourth chapter, which should be entitled "Christianity and Constantine," rather than the reverse, sketches the rise of Christianity from its Jewish source through its persecution as a *religio illicita* to its toleration by Galerius and its recognition by Constantine. The chapter on Julian the Apostate is excellent, and enables one to comprehend the influence of this reactionary emperor-philosopher with considerable success. The final chapters take up the dying struggles of paganism in Augustine's time, Benedict and the invasion of the East Goths, and Gregory and the rise of the Church's temporal power. Mr. Carter's point of view is one which should be considered in studying the religious life of the periods he discusses. His readers must, as he does, recognize that the treatment is that of the lecture, and that criticism of method may thereby be disqualified tho not disarmed. One wishes that the illustrative material drawn from Roman archeology could have been amplified.

Haynes, William. The Airedalé. Pp. 100. New York: Outing Publishing Co. 70 cents.

The author gives in this volume a fine description of the "biggest and best terrier," an interesting history of the breed, its habits, and training. Any one owning a dog of this kind will find the book necessary.

Pearson, Norman. Society Sketches in the Eighteenth Century. 8vo, pp. 308. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $3.70 net.

The eighteenth century in England was a period of singular fertility in types of national character, literature, and art. Mr. Pearson has chosen the salient features of the day, and has distilled an immense amount of material so as to produce what is a delicious draft of effervescing elixir. The very titles will bring back vivid reminiscences to those who have dipt in Georgian memoirs and records. He begins indeed with the rougher and coarser side of life when he deals with the "Scourers and the Mohocks," of whom Lady Wentworth says: "I was very much afraid with the fyer but much more with a gang of Devils that call themselvs Mohocks. They put an old woman into a Hogshead and rooled her down a hill. They cut off som's nosis, others hands and several barbarass tricks, without any provocation. They are said to be young gentlemen. They never take any money from any. Instead of setting fifty pd. upon the head of a Highwayman, sure they would doe much better to set a hundred on their heads."

The "Great Proconsul," General Pitt of Indian fame, is introduced as disciplining the servants of the East India Company with summary decision when they were "turbulent." He "did not hesitate to take a stick to them, observing in one of his

(*Continued on page* 224)

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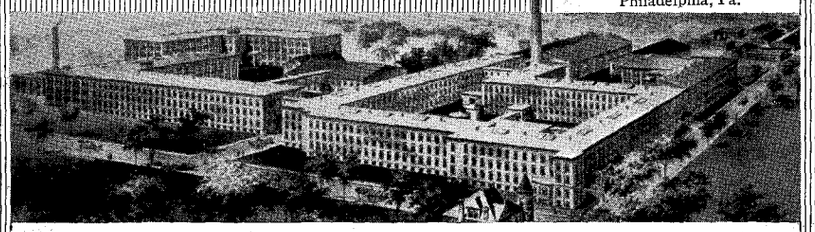

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(*Continued from page* 222)

letters to the Court that 'lacke of corporal punishment has been the ruine of many a youth in this place.'" It would be impossible to do justice to this delightful volume in a brief review. The person alone who reads the work can learn what the wits of that witty century were; who the Macaronis were, and what was the character of Hannah More on its "lighter side." Of the first order are plates of portraits from Lady Maria Waldegrave to Moll Cutpurse, the highway-woman, who robbed Fairfax, was cast into Newgate, but escaped by paying her victim £2,000. The copious index will guide the reader into the recesses of a volume which is in so many ways instructive as well as entertaining.

Palgrave, Francis T. A Golden Treasury of Songs and Lyrics. With illustrations in color by Maxfield Parrish. 4to. New York: Duffield & Co. $2.25 net.

Of all verse anthologies, the late Professor Palgrave's "Golden Treasury" has unquestionably won its way to first place in the affections of lovers of poetry through its discerning scholarship and the wide catholicity of sentiment evinced in its choice of material. The famous little collection was first put forth just half a century ago. The selected lyrics were taken from the whole range of English literature, classified chronologically in four books, designated as the Books of Shakespeare, Milton, Gray, and Wordsworth, after the poets "who more or less give each portion its distinctive character." The verse of none of the poets living at the time was included in this collection, and it was to enlarge the scope of his work that Professor Palgrave, thirty-six years afterward, added a second series of lyrics to his anthology, to which, following the plan of his first series, he might have given the title, the Book of Tennyson. This final series contains the best lyrics of those poets who had died since 1850, and thus materially increases the wealth of the entire collection. The present edition of the "Golden Treasury" is distinguished by the ten exquisite color plates furnished by Maxfield Parrish. The subjects chosen are of a more or less general character, altho thoroughly lyrical in spirit and treatment, and done in Mr. Parrish's best manner.

Low, A. Maurice. The American People. A Study in National Psychology. Vol. II. The Harvesting of a Nation. Cloth, 8vo, pp. 600. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $2.25 net.

As in his first volume, Mr. Low here traces the character and development of the American people, and shows how political philosophy, climate, environment, social institutions, and the admixture of foreign blood have brought about the transformation of the Englishman and his descendants into the American and produced a new race. He brings forward some curious facts on the extinction of once important families, and on the singular part which woman has taken in the progress of the United States. The psychological results of the war with Spain furnish material for a chapter of novel interest, showing the expansive mental effect that has followed the expansion of national responsibilities and outlook that ensued upon that surprizing conflict. Mr. Low's view is always optimistic and hopeful, and he is not worried over the apparent faults of government, disregard of law, and other unpleasantly conspicuous features of Amer-

(*Continued on page* 226)

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(*Continued from page* 224)

ican affairs, regarding them as incidental developments in the course of national growth. The chapter on immigration and its consequences is particularly worth consideration.

James, William. Memories and Studies. 8vo, pp. 411. New York and London: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75

Anything that comes from the mind and pen of the author of "Pragmatism" must be of value to those who are following the course of contemporary literature and philosophy, and the son of that author has done a public service in gathering together what we can not altogether rightly call the remains of William James, to use an old-fashioned expression, but those of his writings which have already appeared in print, but have never been collected. Most of these essays or lectures are critically biographical, such as the accounts of Louis Agassiz, Robert Gould Shaw, Thomas Davidson, Herbert Spencer, and Frederick Myers. Others are of a more general interest, such as the "Address at the Emerson Centenary in Concord." Very timely are the essays on "The Final Impressions of a Psychical Researcher" and the "Moral Equivalent of War." These, of course, are so recent in the impression they made on the popular mind that their appearance now may lack novelty to the reader, who, if he purchases the volume, will store it on his shelves for the perusal of younger people who are reaching years of discretion.

Van Dyke, Henry. The Poems of Henry van Dyke. 8vo, pp. 467. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1911. $2 net.

This first collected edition of the verse of Henry van Dyke will please the many lovers of his sincere and gentle muse. The poems are gathered under the headings: Songs out of Doors, Stories in Verse, Pro Patria, In Praise of Poets, Music, Lyrics of Labor and Romance, Songs of Hearth and Altar, and Wayfaring Psalms. The dramatic poem, "The House of Rimmon," is also included in this neatly bound and well-printed volume.

Parkman, Francis, Works of. Twelve pocket volumes. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $18.

Too few readers of to-day know this American historian, and the delightful new edition before us, in flexible leather binding, convenient for the hand and the pocket, "ought," as the New York *Tribune* says, "to give Parkman a new lease of life." No future historian who treats our colonial history can have the first-hand information of uncivilized Indian life that Parkman had, for that type of life has vanished, and in this respect, therefore, his work can never be superseded. One critic ranks him next to Gibbon "in originality of research, accuracy of statement, and charm of style," and John Fiske said of him: "As the wand of Scott revealed unsuspected depths of human interest in border castle and highland glen, so it seems that North America was but awaiting the magician's touch that should invest its rivers and hillsides with memories of great days gone by. Parkman's sweep has been a wide one, and many are the spots that his wand has touched, from the cliffs of the Saguenay to the Texas coast, and from Arcadia to the western slopes of the Rocky Mountains." A convenient and handsome edition that introduces such a writer to a wider public is surely worth warm commendation.

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CURRENT POETRY

IN our "Letters and Art" Department a few weeks ago appeared a résumé of William Stanley Braithwaite's poetry review for 1911. Mr. Braithwaite limits his poetry field to six leading magazines—a serious limitation, since much that is best in poetry never passes between the covers of these periodicals.

This critic of the Boston *Transcript* narrows down his list to "the ten best poems" of the year, and from these ten we will reprint two.

"The Unconquered Air" seems to Mr. Braithwaite "the most remarkable poem of the year." He says: "It is the sort of achievement that Keats gave to English poetry in the sonnet 'On First Looking into Chapman's Homer.'"

Scribner's and *Harper's* magazines should be credited with these poems.

The Flight

BY GEORGE EDWARD WOODBERRY

I

O Wild Heart, track the land's perfume,
Beach-roses and moor-heather!
All fragrancies of herb and bloom
Fail, out at sea, together.
O follow where aloft find room
Lark-song and eagle-feather!
All ecstasies of throat and plume
Melt, high on yon blue weather.

O leave on sky and ocean lost
The flight creation dareth;
Take wings of love, that mount the most;
Find fame, that furthest fareth!
Thy flight, albeit amid her host
Thee, too, night star-like beareth,
Flying, thy breast on heaven's coast,
The infinite outweareth.

II

"Dead o'er us roll celestial fires;
Mute stand earth's ancient beaches;
Old thoughts, old instincts, old desires,
The passing hour outreaches;
The soul creative never tires—
Evokes, adores, beseeches;
And that heart most the god inspires
Whom most its wildness teaches.

"For I will course through falling years,
And stars and cities burning;
And I will march through dying cheers
Past empires unreturning;
Ever the world-flame reappears
Where mankind power is earning,
The nations' hopes, the people's tears,
One with the wild heart yearning."

The Unconquered Air

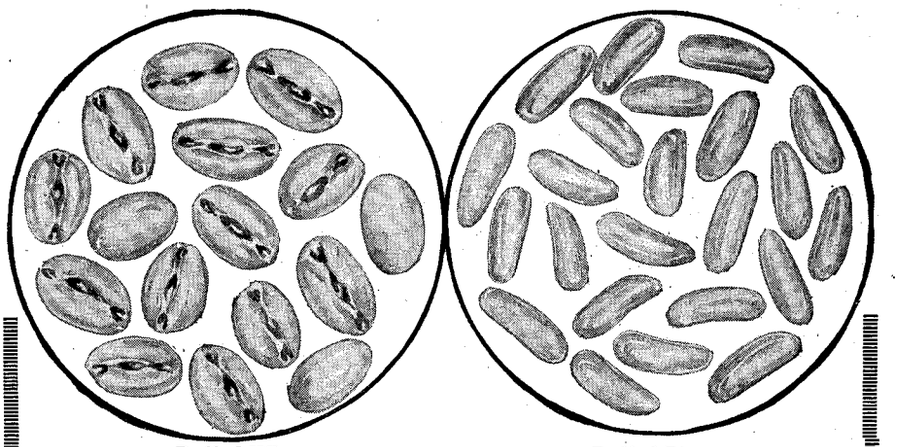
BY FLORENCE EARLE COATES

I

(1906)

Others endure Man's rule: he therefore deems
I shall endure it—I, the unconquered Air!
Imagines this triumphant strength may bear
His paltry sway!—yea, ignorantly dreams,
Because proud Rhea now his vassal seems,
And Neptune him obeys in billowy lair,
That he a more sublime assault may dare,
Where blown by tempest wild the vulture screams!

Presumptuous, he mounts: I toss his bones
Back from the height supernal he has braved:
Ay, as his vessel nears my perilous zones,
I blow the cockle-shell away like chaff
And give him to the Sea he has enslaved
He founders in its depths; and then I laugh.



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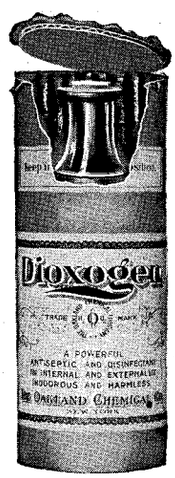

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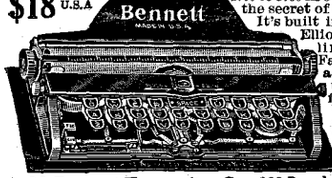

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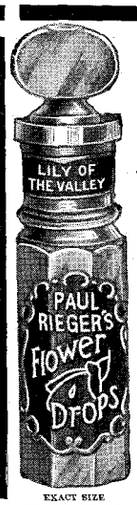

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Write now—the sensation will remain with you forever.

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216 First St., San Francisco, Cal.
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II

(1911)

Impregnable I held myself, secure
Against intrusion. Who can measure Man?
How should I guess his mortal will outran
Defeat so far that danger could allure
For its own sake?—that he would all endure,
All sacrifice, all suffer, rather than
Forego the daring dreams Olympian
That prophesy to him of victory sure?

Ah, tameless Courage!—dominating power
That, all attempting, in a deathless hour
Made earth-born Titans godlike, in revolt!
Fear is the fire that melts Icarian wings:
Who fears nor Fate, nor Time, nor what Time brings,
May drive Apollo's steeds, or wield the thunderbolt!

Lippincott's prints these verses which treat of the old mystery of the complete and willing self-effacement of the mother.

A Mother-Song

BY CHARLOTTE WILSON

Within the hushed throne-room of Life
Spent I shall lie, and still,
Whilst thou thy small, indignant breast,
O Little Soul, shalt fill
With breath of strange mortality;
And send thy homeless cry
A-groping for thy mother's heart,
Where, spent and still, I lie.

Oh, if God, entering, should leave
That august Door ajar,
And let the wind that stirs his robe,
Chill-blowing from afar,
Puff out my spirit like a flame
That dieth in the night,—
God shield *thee* with his hollowed hand,
O little, little Light!

From *Harper's* we get this impassioned lyric by G. E. Woodberry:

The Reveler: A Vineyard Song

BY G. E. WOODBERRY

Unwreathe thy brow! thy cheek outvies
The golden grape in lusters rare;
The rosebud of thy mouth denies
The living rosebud hanging there;
Nor teach the radiance of thy eyes
To counterfeit the starry air;
From all things else the beauty dies,
When thou art near, tho they are fair;
Star, rose, and grape, but mirrors warm
Of loves that from thy beauty swarm,
Thy brief, incarnate shades; in thee
The world returns to unity.

Unwreathe thyself, and singly shine
Wine of the world, the rose-divine
Body of love, desire star-sown,
That sparkles in the midnight zone—
All beauty cast in passion's mold
In thee corporeally bright—
O Dionysian bloom, unfold!
Crown, crown the revel's height,
Sweet reveler! thy golden cheek,
Thy rosebud mouth, thy starry eyes
A darling of the gods bespeak,
Who take thee to the skies;
With hands divinely holding up,
As 'twere youth's flower, the vine-clad cup,
Drink deep, O heavy-breathing boy,
Crush on thy lips long drafts of joy!

Then bear with thee to heaven along
The wisdom of the vineyard song;
Chime and charm thou mayst not bear,
For the shadows' source reigns there;
And when thou puttest thy beauty by,
And shall at last unwreathe thee quite,
Like stars that on the distant sky
Suddenly beam, and cease from light—
For who may know what shall befall

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After the whole earth's funeral?
And who may know what there shall be
Without the senses' imagery?—
Ah, when the grape and rose shall shed
Their bloom, and garden-mold shall be,
Reveal, all beauty being dead,
Love's imageless eternity!

An eloquent sonnet from *The Westminster Gazette:*

Sonnet

By Rose Henniker Heaton

"And for failing of Love on our part thereof is all our Travail."—St. Julian.

Oh, tell me not through Pain is Wisdom won,
Gaunt, heavy-handed, sparing young nor old,
Dimming the luster of our youth's brave gold
Before the day is spent—the race begun.
See yon frail cobweb that the spider spun
Broken by fingers rough and overbold.
Mark the drenched roses their soft petals fold
Drooping for lack of warmth and autumn sun.

Oh, Pain, how can I bow me to thy creed?
Tell me that snows the fairest blossoms wake!
Tell me that shattered lutes best music make,
Tell me that strength lies in the broken reed,
Tell me all this—and then for pity's sake
Tell me that Love, not Pain, is what men need.

The selection given below appears in a recent volume of poems from the pen of Percy C. Ainsworth ("Poems and Sonnets," Charles H. Kelly, London). The author's outlook on life is a rather cheerless one—but it is poetical none the less.

Poem

By Percy C. Ainsworth

"The years that might have left the spirit wise
Have flung the chains of reasoning round the soul—
Have turned its gaze toward an earthly goal,
And drifted mists of learning o'er our eyes.

"And so we toil for that which is not bread,
And wear our lives out forging prison bars,
Through which we catch but glimpses of the stars
Shining with mocking brightness overhead.

"We leave the simple master-words of life
Behind us with the toys of childhood years,
Whilst in the book-bound wisdom of the seers
We seek some scant equipment for the strife.

. . . . . .

"Yet now and then a sunset or a flower,
Or some old haunt revisited once more,
Or the sea's story whispered to the shore,
Or the wind's music on a listening bower,

"Will bring again the unalloyed delight
We knew before our life had held a wrong,
Recall the refrain of a cradle-song,
And lift the shadows from our saddened sight."

A poem with an imitative feminine note from *The Delineator:*

"Beloved, When At Night"

By Zona Gale

Beloved, when at night I hear the wind
Beat round our little casement like a sea,
And hooded fancies hardly half divined
Lean from imagined ways to menace me,
I love to think in all the gusty rouse
Of midnight war and battling elm and oak
How safe we are here in our simple house,
With our latched door and plume of chimney smoke.

But when, sweet summer-wise, we loiter by,
We two, upon the margin of the day,
The idle wind adream, and silence shy
And colors of sunset tranquilize our way,
Then what the rough night could not do is done:
For lo, within the calm the hour has made,
I stand between you and the godly sun,
And in our utter peace I grow afraid.

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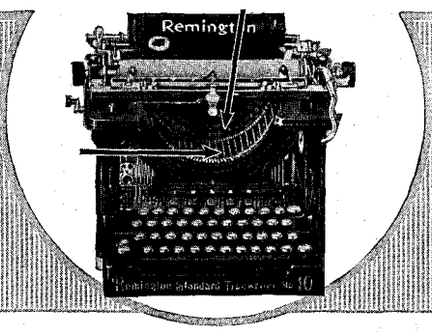

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

AN ENGLISHMAN IN THE ARAB ARMY

IT isn't every nineteen-year-old boy who can startle the entire world, and bring down upon his shoulders the wrath and vituperation of a civilized nation. But that was the fate of Herbert Montague, and the New York *Sun* is authority for the statement of his age. Montague, it will be remembered, is the "young British officer" who joined the Turkish ranks and first accused the Italians of "atrocities." He is back in London now because of a bad attack of "nerves," but hopes soon to pull himself together and rejoin the "army of Allah." His first home interview appeared a fortnight ago and is reprinted in *The Sun*. Said Montague:

I left London in October with the express purpose of serving with the Turkish forces in a war which I consider they were forced into against the conventions of civilization. I have all along felt that they were splendid fellows, and when war was declared I made up my mind to do anything I could for them.

Many British officers had the same feelings, too. I discust the step I proposed taking with some of my colleagues, and I believe that between forty and sixty officers in our Army set out with similar intentions to mine. But, so far as I know, I was the only English soldier to reach the front.

My services were accepted by the Turkish authorities in London and I left England actually as a Lieutenant in the Turkish Army, but ostensibly, to facilitate traveling, as an English journalist.

I had no trouble until I reached Sfax. There, after considerable bother and delay, the problem of how to get on was solved by the kindly offices of a trading-ship captain, a Frenchman, I believe, who gave me a passage in his ship to Tripoli.

Our passage in the small boat was a hazardous one, and at one time we were perilously near being wrecked. But we got through all right and I managed to reach the Turkish forces without any wild adventures. Here, officers being scarce, I was welcomed, and I was at once posted to a "battalion" composed of Turks and Arabs.

Now, it is a well-known fact that generally the Arabs will not tolerate Europeans if they can help it; usually they are very antagonistic to white men. But, why I do not know, I proved to be an exception to the general rule. Not only did they welcome me as a leader, but they actually profest to regard me as a sort of Allah-sent mascot.

I can not say anything about the size of the force the Turks now have, but it has gone on growing from the start, and every Arab in the desert is ready to fight. Every now and then a sheik comes in with 2,000 men or so—his whole following. They are all armed. Most of them have rifles of some sort, and the Senoussi, who are joining in, have Mausers. Some of the Arabs have two-handed swords left behind by the Crusaders, and some have chain armor of the same time. It is

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curious to see such an outfit in such a war. From what we read of the Italian reports of the fighting the estimates from Rome of the Italian losses are entirely unreliable, untrue. They give absurdly small losses in engagements in which I took part, and I know their losses, for we counted the dead.

The Turks have as many men as they want, and they have enough ammunition to last for five years. They have the whole food resources of the hinterland at their disposal—meat, poultry, rice, bread, fruit, coffee—all they want. They can carry on the war forever. The one good thing the Italians have done is to use the aeroplane. They came humming over every day, and we could never get at them with our guns.

Altho nominally only a Lieutenant I frequently found myself in command of as many as 2,000 troops at a time. I rode a horse and my uniform was the ordinary field khaki and a fez. Exactly how many actions I took part in I can not say.

As a matter of fact, we used to fight when we thought we could. We certainly had a scrap of some kind every day, and sometimes two.

While I was in Tripoli the Italians seemed to lie low most times and do nothing till we forced them to.

With the Arabs I never had the slightest trouble. Whatever I ordered, through interpreters, they did or tried to do with an admirable discipline and cheerfulness. With the exception of a short spell, when I was down with dysentery, I was at the front from October 21 to December 21, when I left for London. I was in a hospital for some time, and when I started home I had to travel five days on horseback and I could get very little milk. The consequence was I had to eat anything I could get instead of living on milk, and it knocked me out again.

I left Azizia Neshet Pasha's headquarters on December 21 and rode across the country by way of Zwara to Ben Gardani, which is the first place in Tunisia—a civilized town, where I got a motor-car. There I got also some condensed milk, but at Medinie I was too bad to go on, and I had to lie up for a time.

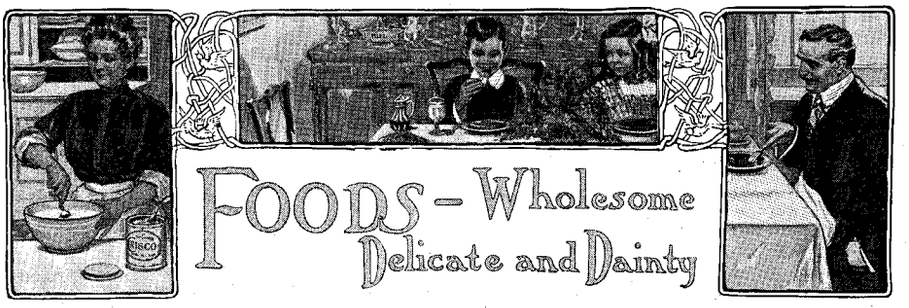
While I was there I was put in command of the right flank. We were in the oasis round Tripoli town, and were attacking the Italians practically every day. It was all foot-work, for to ride was simply to ask to be shot. So we all went afoot, Turks and Arabs, and I never want to fight with braver men.

Montague, on the other hand, doesn't think much of the Italians as fighters—but he admits that they make good spies. On the way home, he says:

At every stopping-place to Sfax, a 600-miles journey, which I did by motor, I was watched, and from Sfax to London men followed me. All the way back different pairs of men have shadowed me; where one couple gave up another couple took their place.

Once, when I was resting and dining in Bengardane, one of the spies sat at an adjacent table, while from Marseilles to Paris to London two men followed me on train and boat.

At Victoria I either shook them off or



Their Intelligent Preparation

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Great interest centers in the effort to establish the correct proportion of vegetable and animal products in the daily diet. Every important test made lately has confirmed the popular idea that all other things being equal, a vegetable product is more desirable than an animal one, and there can be no question of the desirability of replacing a greasy animal fat with a flaky vegetable product.

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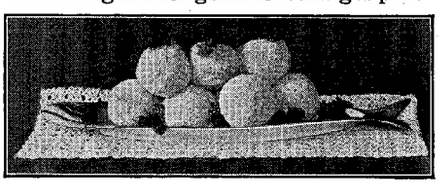

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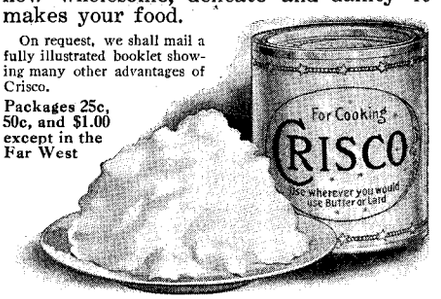

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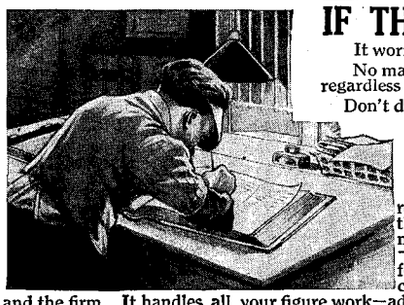

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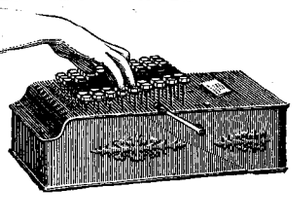

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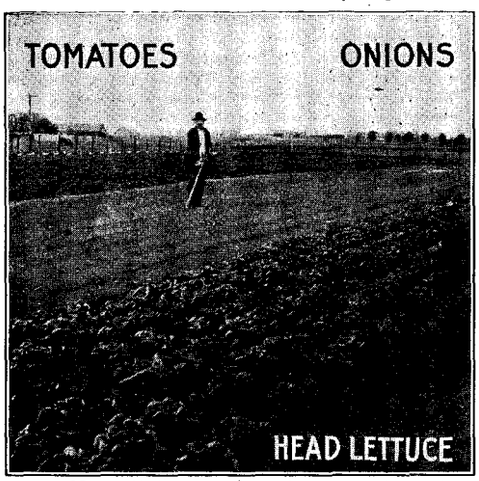
Raising a Roof For a Rainy Day

By FRANKLIN O. KING

"Into Each Life Some Rain Must Fall," said Longfellow, and I believe You will agree with Me, Mr. Reader, that it is a Wise Man who Knows enough to Come in out of the Wet. If You haven't the Prudence and Foresight to take advantage of Good Weather and Raise a Roof for Your Family that will Protect them when the Storms come, it will be Up to Them to Find Shelter where Best They may. The wisdom of "Laying By Something For a Rainy Day" was never Better Exemplified than it is at Present, and if that *Something* is properly Invested in an Income-Producing Farm Home in Gulf Coast Texas, Your Children some Day Will Rise up and Call you Blessed.

How much Better off are You than Last Year, or the Year before That? How Much have You Actually Got that You could call Your Own? A little Furniture? A Piano, perhaps? A Few Dollars in the Bank? And how many Weary Years has it taken You to get Together that little Mite? Don't You see how Hopeless It is? You come Home each Night a little more Tired, and Your good Wife can see the gray coming into Your Hair—if It isn't already There. Chances for Promotion grow Less and Less, as each Year is added, but Ever and Always Your Expenses seem to Grow.



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The Best Incentive to Persistent and Systematic Saving is the Desire to Get a Home. The Best Place I Know of to Get a Home is in the Rain Belt of Gulf Coast Texas, where You can Grow Three Big Money-Making Crops a Year, on the Same Soil, and where Irrigation and Fertilization do not Eat up the Profits Your Hands Create.

If every Man who reads this Article would Take the Time to THINK, and the Trouble to INVESTIGATE, every Acre of our Danbury Colony Land Would be Sold Within the Next Three Months. If Every Woman who glances through this Advertisement but Knew the Plain Truth about our Part of Texas, You couldn't Keep Her away from There with a Shot-Gun, because the Woman is Primarily a Home-Seeker and a Home-Maker, and the Future of Her Children is the Great Proposition that is Uppermost in Her Mind and Heart.

Do You Know that Growers of Figs, Strawberries and Early Vegetables clear a Net Profit of $300 to $500 an Acre in Gulf Coast, Texas? Do You Know men have realized more than $1,000 an acre Growing Oranges in Our Country? If You Do Not know these things, you should read up on the subject, and you must not fail to get our Free Book, which contains nearly 100 photographs of growing Crops, etc.

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they had seen sufficient of me for the time. Anyhow, when I came away from the station, after a leisurely shave and bath, I saw no spies. I dare say they are still watching me closely in London.

When Montague was sixty miles out in the desert he was once overtaken by an Arab horseman who had made the ride to give the "white mascot" a tiny bottle of attar of desert orchids to take to his mother in England. It is said to be the rarest perfume in the world.

WHEN SHUSTER'S DANDER WAS UP

"WHEN in Persia, do as the Russians would have you do," was the compliment paid to the Big Bear by W. Morgan Shuster on the first day of his arrival in Paris. Furthermore, the American ex-Treasurer-General went on to say that—"My removal from office was the result of a coup d'état on the part of the Russians, who hired the Bakhtiris to close up the Persian Parliament (the Mejliss), not even allowing the janitor to enter the building." Such a sorry state of affairs as the last naturally roused this intrepid American's dander, and for a while he was all for a scrap. To the London correspondent of the New York *Times* Shuster the other day said:

I had behind me 3,000 Fidais (National Volunteers), and for twenty-four hours I fought an internal struggle to decide whether I should battle on behalf of the Constitutional Government against the illegal dictators. I finally decided that the immediate interests of Persia would best be served by my withdrawal and the prevention of bloodshed.

In reply to the question "How is Persia?" Mr. Shuster went on to say:

It is still on the map, but except as a geographical expression Persia has ceased to exist. . . . To-day no government exists in Teheran except the self-constituted Directory under the protection of 4,000 Russian bayonets.

While I was there with my wife and daughters, whom all the time I wished 10,000 miles away, I had entire control of Persian finance. A man of ordinary intelligence could have done wonders if he were allowed to work out his schemes, but all my plans were opposed by Russia, all the American officers were turned out, and the papers, books, etc., were taken away.

But recrimination is of no use now. My legal training has taught me never to question a decision. Now the hardest question, and one I keep asking myself, is, "Has my connection with Persia benefited its people?" Conscientiously I must say, "No."

Asked if he was ever in danger of assassination, Mr. Shuster said that he was not. He had a faithful body-guard of 150 men who escorted him everywhere; moreover, says *The Times:*

The Russian Government took every precaution to see that he got out of

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Persia unharmed. As his automobile entered the Caspian towns, however, hundreds of Russian soldiers picked up rocks from the road, with menacing gestures, as if to throw them in his direction.

"If any were thrown," said Mr. Shuster, "we were not hit."

Mr. Shuster hopes to get back to America some time in February. He is not, he says, a candidate for the Presidency "in either party."

THE DICKENS FAMILY IN AMERICA

A LITTLE girl was once asked by her schoolmistress, which, of Dickens and Scott, was the greater. Immediately she chose the latter, giving as proof of her opinion that she had often heard of "Great Scott," but never of great Dickens. But for all that, Charles Dickens holds a place second to none in the hearts of American children, and most appropriately it was here that Charles Dickens' own brother came to make his home, and Americans big and small are reminded that there are in this country to-day no less than sixteen of the Dickens family. Here is an interesting sketch of the head of the American line, as told by his son, the Rev. Bertram A. Dickens, in *The Epworth Herald* (Chicago):

My father was a journalist, and was born at Portsmouth, England, in 1826, and died in Chicago in 1866 and is buried in Graceland Cemetery. He was fourteen years the junior of his brother Charles. He was for some time a correspondent for the London *News*. When he came to this country he purchased land near Amboy, Ill., and edited the first newspaper published in that city. . . . . .

Charles Dickens was the oldest son of the family, and my father, Augustus N. Dickens, was the youngest. Between these brothers there was an unusually strong and conspicuous attachment, reminding one of that between David and Jonathan, and Damon and Pythias.

My father was the original "Boz," which was a pet name of the family bestowed upon him by his brother Charles. But, later in life, when both had reached mature years, there grew up between them an estrangement which was as lamentable as their affection had been commendable.

In trying to account for this marked change of attitude, several causes have been suggested, some of them favoring the English author, and others his American brother. From my angle of vision, all these are mere inferences and erroneous.

My apprehension is, that the "American Notes," which is largely the product of the author's unfavorable impressions of Americans received by him during his first visit to this country, was the primary cause of this manifest change, whatever may have been secondary.

My father was an official in the British Army in the Crimean War, but had always been a great admirer of the United States and was in full sympathy with its citizens. He is said to have been a very positive person, and could not endure graceful criticisms, say nothing of disparaging ridicule,

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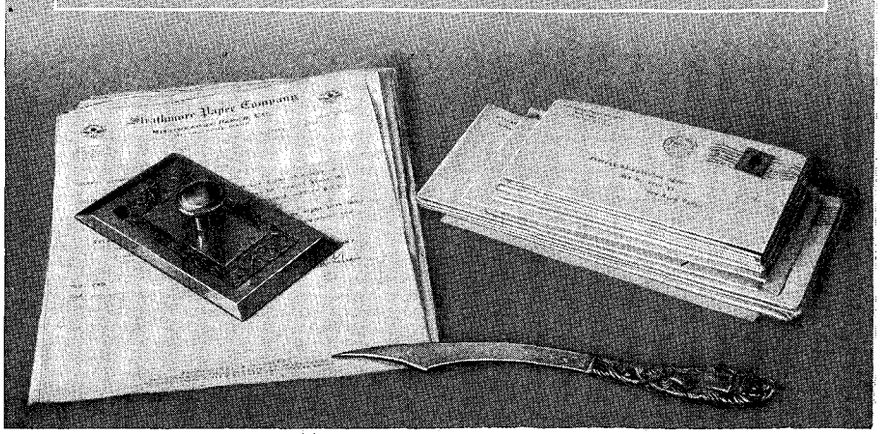

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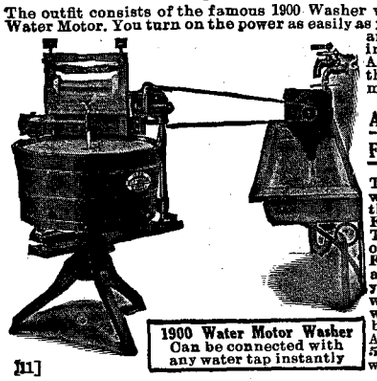

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regarding the people among whom he had decided some day to cast his lot.

Subsequently, the novelist's impressions of this country and its people were very much modified, and his commendations took the place of his former criticisms. This must have partially bridged the chasm between them, for at my father's death, in 1866, my guardian received for me from Charles Dickens fifty pounds sterling annually, which continued until the author's death in 1870. But in his last visit to this country Charles Dickens did not come to see my father, nor did he give readings in Chicago, so I infer that the chasm was but partially bridged.

But we have yet to account for the sixteen Americans of the Dickens family already mentioned. Beginning, then, says our informant:

My mother's maiden name was Bertha Phillips, a daughter of Charles Phillips, for many years said to have been the most eloquent man at the bar of the United Kingdom. He was familiarly known as "Napoleon" Phillips on account of an oration with which he celebrated the downfall of the great soldier. "He is Fallen!" was one of the readings in the school-books of nearly forty years ago. All that remains, I understand, is a few lines in a dictionary of familiar quotations. "Grand, gloomy, and peculiar, he sat upon the throne, a sceptered hermit, wrapt in the solitude of his own originality."

My mother died in 1868 and was survived by three children—myself, Adrian my brother, and Amy my sister. I was then less than eleven years of age.

By a chain, composed of many strange and mysterious providential links, our little family was separated and we have grown up apart from each other. My brother Adrian now lives in Chicago and has a family of three children. My sister Amy is married to Charles Howland, has four daughters, and lives at Rockland, Mass. We have five children, two sons, three daughters, and also one grandson. Thus, there are sixteen of the Dickens family living in this country.

THE LAMPOONS OF "LABBY"

"FATHER, did God make Labby, too?" It was the daughter of an old Yorkshire farmer who was talking. "Yes, my daughter." "What for, father?" No reply was then made, and none has been since offered—for the one good reason, asserts the New York *Evening Post*, that "nobody knows." Labby, this paper goes on to recount, played too many different parts, and played each of them too well, to be thus easily disposed of. But then the editor of London *Truth* had luck with him always. To go back to the very beginning:

Two generations back the name of Labouchere had been tagged to an amazing story of how a young Dutch clerk, on a mission to the Barings, had audaciously asked a partner of the house for the hand of his daughter. Eventually he won, and left a fortune in entail. To this his grandson, Labby, fell heir, altho his uncle, the elder, prayed for a son and married twice

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in the hope of male issue, and begot some ten children, all daughters. This was not the least incident of Labby's luck. So much for the circumstances which made him an Englishman and a wealthy man, and also made possible the founding of *Truth*.

When Labouchere proposed to start a journal on the lines of *Truth*, London laughed loudly. It was successful, and paid handsome returns from the second number. Labouchere had been paragrapher on *The World*, under Yates, but it displeased him to think of himself doing all the work and the editor taking in all the money—as a matter of fact, he scorned wealth. On his new journal he employed Horace Voules, a dapper young man, and, as Labby said, "the only gentleman in the place." He explained his engagement of Voules by printing the latter's name in *Truth*, and saying that, in case of trouble in a suit for libel, Voules would be of use by going to prison in his stead.

Paradoxical he was, and this story illustrates that quality. Actually, he courted libel suits, and spent a fortune in fees to Sir George Lewis, the "father confessor of London," who defended him. Labouchere announced always that he would never take advantage of technicalities in such legal actions against him, and would do everything to obtain and expedite justice.

The stories told of this progressive Englishman are out of all proportion even to the long, eventful life that he led. Says our informant:

He himself is authority for the assertion that he had traveled for a time as doorman of an American circus, and had lived as one of the Chippewa Indians. He had a liking in his younger days for the diplomatic service, or—lest diplomatic lose its meaning in association with the name of Labouchere—say, he liked service in foreign lands. Once, when stationed at St. Petersburg, he received a message from the Foreign Office in London: "Come at once. Important." Nothing was heard of him for weeks. At last he turned up, and remarked casually that he had deemed the message so important that he had started at once. The Foreign Office, he added, had neglected to forward funds for his expenses, and in consequence he had made his way on foot.

Labouchere was with the British Legation in Washington for ten years. One day a strident Britisher blustered into the office where Labouchere was, and demanded an audience with his country's representative. Labouchere answered that the British Minister was out, and asked whether he might not do for the business in hand. The visitor replied that "no understrappers" would do; he would wait for the Minister's return. Labouchere imperturbably smoked his cigaret, and after two hours prepared to leave for the day.

"When will the Minister return?" asked the visitor.

"I don't know exactly," answered Labouchere.

"You don't! And this is a British representative! Where has he gone?"

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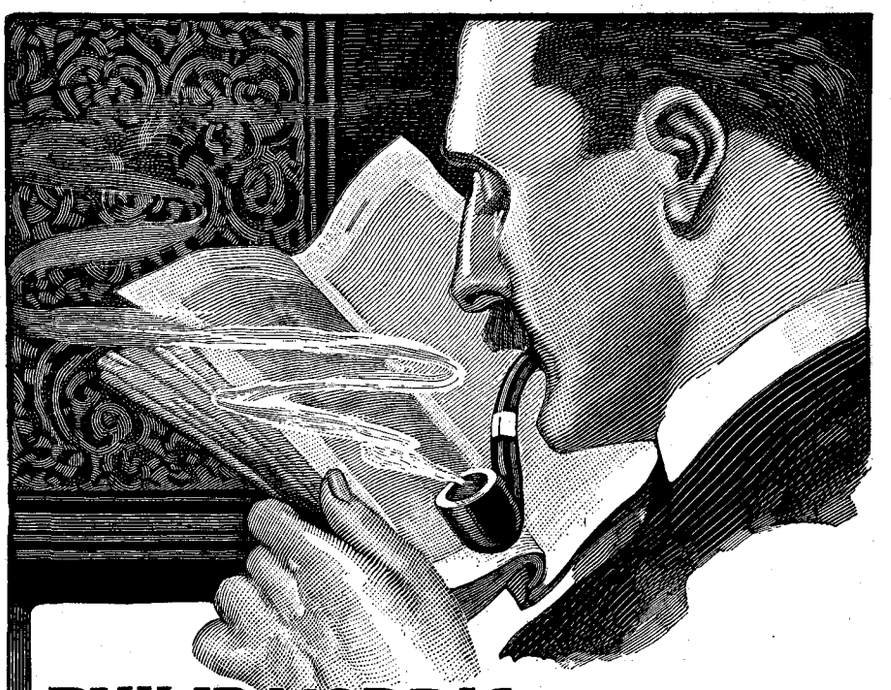

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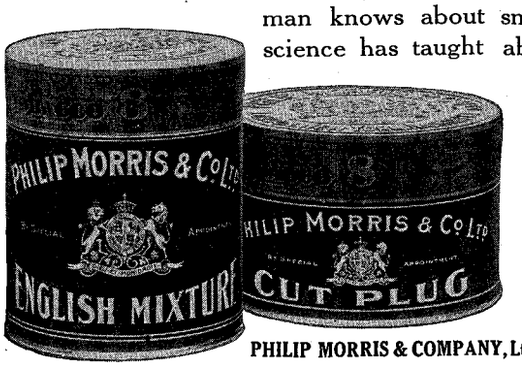

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"To England. He sailed last Saturday."

Later in life Labby was guilty of another anachronism which involved him in a controversy "a yard long." It was when Labby was editor of *Truth*, and—

He had said that the remarks of Arthur Balfour in the House were directly responsible for the death of Hanlon at Youghal; as a matter of fact, Balfour's remarks had been made several days after the event.

"If one of the two ought to be hanged," declared Labby, "it ought to be Mr. Balfour."

"For our part," answered *The Saturday Review*, "we fully agree that, if Mr. Balfour has unholy powers of this sort, he ought to be hanged."

But Labby had already gone on to another subject. None could overtake him—to anticipate the course of this erratic star would have been superhuman.

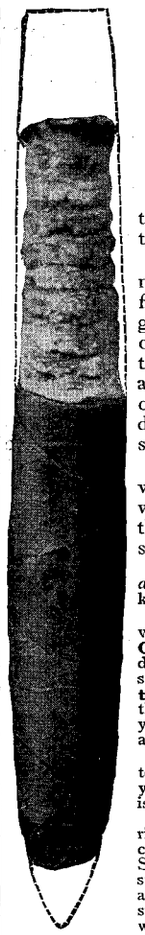
A PARISIAN PEACE DINNER

AT LEAST one peace dinner failed to end in a rumpus, and that was the one at Le Mans, France, in honor of that great peace-advocate, Baron d'Estournelles de Constant. Princely toasts, bonmots, and guests of distinction and high degree were there in abundance, and *The Outlook's* foreign correspondent took it all in from beginning to end. But the most illuminating part of all, he says, occurred when—

Some one suggested that, as the Baron had been much in America, he doubtless was familiar with the American "three cheers," which, the speaker understood, were customary when they wished to do special honor to a speaker in the New World. He therefore requested that M. d'Estournelles would show them how thus to honor their American guest.

The Baron pulled me to my feet, and putting his arm over my shoulder, and beating time with the napkin which he happened to hold, first showed them what to do—"*Un, deux, trois,* hip, hip, hurrah!" The assembly then stood up, each man taking his napkin and beating time, reciting "*Un, deux, trois,* heep, heep, hoorrah!" There was hand-clapping again, and the banquet broke up. I omitted to say in the proper place that the electric lights were turned on at a signal, and that the engineer who had installed them was especially honored.

At the end of the banquet, when we strolled out into the warm summer night, I said to a gentleman who had been next to me: "I am surprized that none of these men smoke." He looked at me with equal surprize. "Oh, they all smoke; but, sir, there were ladies present!" Had I told the average American upon my return that there was no smoking, either at the luncheon at the château or at the banquet, I think he would have been greatly surprized, and might have said: "I would be less surprized had you told me that not only the men but the women smoked after luncheon." In repeating this to a gentleman of French extraction in New York, he confirmed my own observation that the home life of the real Frenchman—not the man one sees on the boulevards or in the cafés



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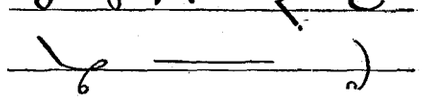

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of Paris—is as clean and circumspect and altogether beautiful as can be found in the homes of any race; and he added: "Perhaps you have heard the story of the American who found himself in a railway carriage in France with a French lady. Taking out a cigar, he said: 'Madam, would it disturb you if a gentleman smoked in your presence?' She replied: 'I am sure I do not know, sir; no gentleman has ever tried it.'"

DOUBTS ABOUT THE LIBERTY-BELL CRACK

SOME months ago we printed a story of the boys who broke historic Liberty Bell, as told by one of them, and later followed this up with a suggestion from one of our readers that the bell be remolded and used as of old on national and memorable occasions. But D. C. Potter, of Fairhaven, Mass., now comes to the front with an assurance that the present bell was never broken at all. His letter runs as follows:

During the summer of 1895 I saw the Liberty Bell for the first time in its home at the old State House, Philadelphia. Having in a practical way made something of a study of metal-working and its development, the old bell had for me a more than historic interest, and I inspected it minutely. To me, as to thousands of others, before and since, the historic crack in the bell was plainly visible, with, if I remember rightly, one side of the rent sprung somewhat out of line. I made close and careful examination, and could scarcely believe my own eyes to find the metal between the two sides of the crack *showed continuous* and *unbroken*. That is, the famous crack was but the *semblance* of a crack. At different parts of the "crack" did I pursue my investigations, using my pocket knife as a probe, and as result can unhesitatingly say the bell with the inscription, "Proclaim liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof," which I saw in the old State House in 1895 was not cracked. This much is fact.

Now my theory of the matter is as follows: That the old Liberty Bell was at one time cracked is a matter of history that scarcely admits of doubt. At some subsequent period, of which definite record appears to be lost, it was recast. Bells, like all metal castings, are formed by pouring the molten metal into a mold, or form, of sand, and to make the mold a pattern is required of the exact shape of the casting desired. The pattern of the present Liberty Bell was the old cracked bell, skilfully showing the margins of the original ragged rent. Then the old bell was melted down and the molten metal poured into the mold producing its facsimile, with its historic crack, the two sides of which, however, joined by flow of the liquid metal, formed a bell, solid, continuous, and unbroken, thereby insuring against further progressive injury, even—

> "Again, if called to rouse the land
> When fraud or danger is at hand."

Bells are not considered to lose their identity by being recast. Indeed, as tending to support my theory, William Henry P. Phyfe, in "5,000 Facts," says, "The Liberty Bell was cast in England about

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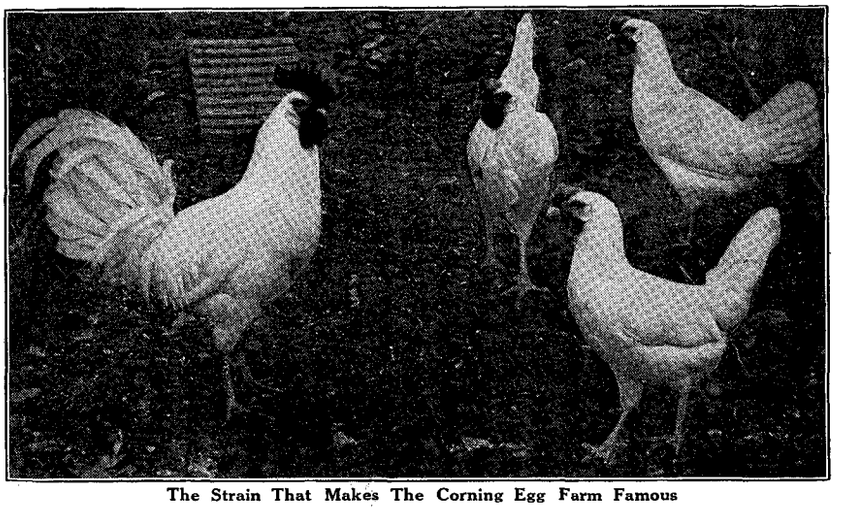

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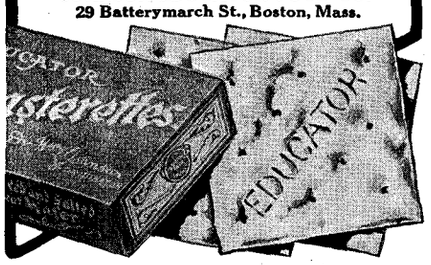

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1752"; adding rather vaguely, "owing to a flaw, was recast in this country." And Harper's Cyclopedia of American History says that, after the bell was cracked, "An unsuccessful effort was made to restore its tone by *sawing the crack wider*." No appearance of such effort shows on the present bell. Hence, if this statement is accepted, not only does it show active attempts were made to remedy the disaster, but proves conclusively that the present appearance of the old bell could possibly result only from a subsequent recasting.

A REVOLUTIONARY AIRMAN

SOME TIME in 1909 three brothers mixt into a revolution in Salvador which ended the career of two of them. But the third escaped, and in the course of events became acquainted with Zelaya, the former President of Nicaragua, and himself Prince of Revolutionists. Zelaya took a fancy to the fellow and sent him over to Paris on a political tour. The result of this was that, just as the excitement of aviation began, there appeared in Paris a young revolutionist, of a mind and manner to fly at anything. And his name was John B. Moisant.

In the latter part of July, 1910, some three hundred thousand Parisians had risen at an uncanny hour in the morning to witness the start of the big "Circuit de l'Est." Cross-country flights were just beginning that year; gas-engines were most unreliable and tricky, and none but the most experienced of aviators would have dreamed of trusting himself in such company, none but that, or—a crazy revolutionist.

But that, writes Henry Woodhouse in *McClure's Magazine*, is just what John B. Moisant was:

Suddenly, just as the celebrated fliers were about to get away, high in the air appeared a new machine. It swooped down, landed, and out stept a slight, young-ish-looking man, followed by a young French sportsman whom he was carrying as a passenger. The flier was John B. Moisant, who, because of inexperience, had been refused the license necessary to fliers entering the meet. This was his third flight. He announced that he was going to fly to London.

The professional fliers started in their Circuit of the East—cautiously, one man to a machine. Up to that time two passengers had never been taken on any long cross-country cruise. Moisant set off for London, carrying his mechanic. On the way he took aboard a small cat, presented by a feminine admirer.

So the man who had flown twice in his life, and his mechanic, who had never flown at all, and a yowling kitten, sailed off over France, and the Channel, and England, and accomplished the first air-flight from Paris to London without serious mishap. On arriving, Moisant informed the reporters, as he did continuously afterward, that if they wanted to know anything about flying they would have to ask some of the older men—the experts; he was a beginner; he didn't know anything about

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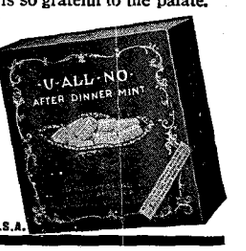

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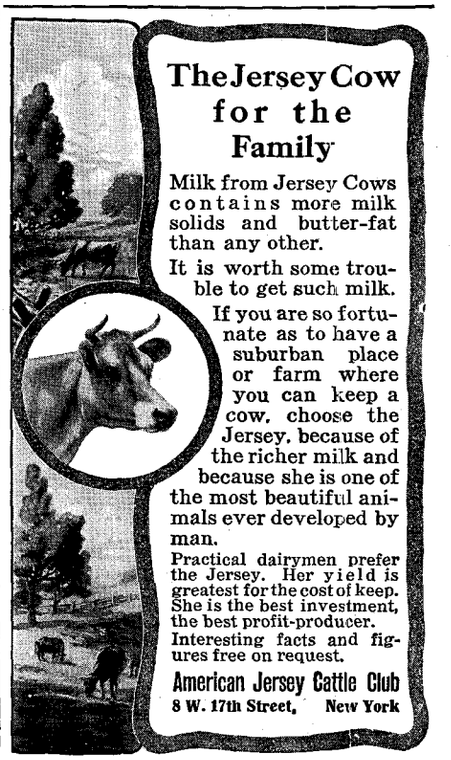

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it. Which was true, and one chief reason how he came to make the flight.

For all that Moisant couldn't fly much; he never really learned flying—the steady, level flying of a skilled, scientific airman. But he had all the qualifications of a sensational flier, says Mr. Woodhouse, and surely was never lacking in progressiveness or push.

In October, 1910, he came over to take part in the Gordon Bennett cup race at Belmont Park. Latham was there, talking glibly to the reporters. Moisant had little to say, except to deprecate his own performances; he was generally occupied in doing something else besides talking. There was an air eddy in the course which capsized machines and came to be known as "dead man's turn." Moisant made it his business to plunge through it. One day his mechanics forgot to turn the oil on in his machine. Instead of coming down, Moisant let go the controls and twisted around to turn the valve himself; the machine plunged down, rolled over sideways, and the wings folded around the body of the machine into an almost exact likeness of a coffin. Every one naturally thought there was a dead man in it. In a few moments Moisant emerged.

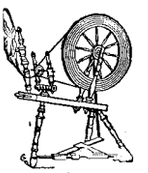
"I told you I wouldn't get killed," were his first words. He was a great believer in his luck.

On the day of the ten-thousand-dollar flight around the Statue of Liberty there were three aviators out of twenty-seven who cared to take the trip. The course over Brooklyn, with no possible landing-place in case of trouble, was too much of a chance. An hour before the race Moisant smashed up another machine in a collision with Grahame-White's biplane. Before the hour was up he had secured a new machine from another flier; and on this, without a preliminary trial, he took the prize. Afterward they asked him what he would have done if he had found, after he was up in the air, that the controls (which keep the planes in the air and direct their movements) had been entirely different from his old ones. He replied that it all depended on just how different they were.

On December 31, 1910, the Central American adventurer took his last chance at New Orleans. He was landing with the wind instead of against it, as he should have done. The tail of the machine was lifted by a gust, and the machine was turned over. Moisant plunged forward and broke his neck. He fell just about ten feet.

THE SUFFRAGETTES OF CHINA

AMERICANS were long wont to think of the Chinese woman as "a toy, a slave, on a pair of golden lily feet." But this, we are assured by Adachi Kinnosuke, the Japanese writer, is true no longer. And, if everything that Mr. Adachi says is so, we must agree with him that "compared with the modern Chinese woman, the militant London suffragette is as nothing." Daily she smuggles arms and ammunition to her brother revolutionists, and occasionally "she is even arrested on the streets of Canton or Peking, her tunic lined with sticks of dynamite." But let



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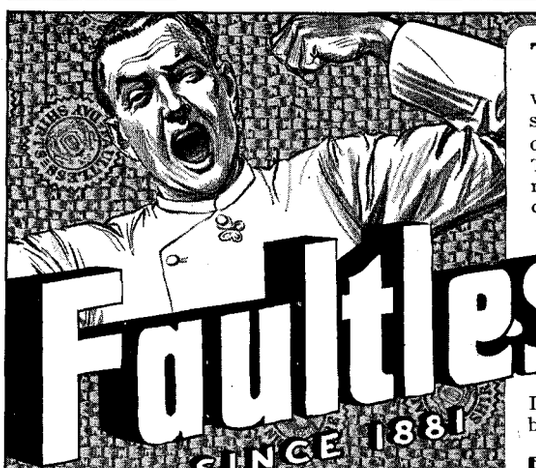

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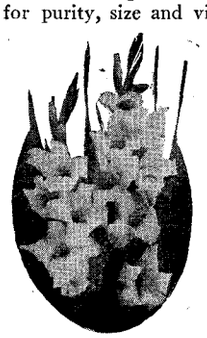

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us begin with the story of 'Chin Chin' in *The Housekeeper:*

She was the most beautiful of the revolutionists, an only daughter of a wealthy merchant of Nanking who died and left her all his fortune. Hsu, a revolutionary teacher, had taught her English, and when her education was complete, she turned her back on the luxury of social life which was her birthright, and gave herself without reserve to the revolutionary cause. More than that, she gave her money also. To the drab business of revolt she brought a spirit of romance—so winning and fair she was—and her gentle manners and delicate personal qualities wove an almost magic mask that carried her through all sorts of adventures unharmed. She was a mere slip of a girl, still in her teens, and that she should be purchasing arms and smuggling them into China, and contributing to the manufacture of ammunition, seemed almost incredible.

But in the very height of her activity the Manchu governor of Anhui was killed, and Hsu, her former teacher, was arrested and beheaded as the slayer. In the vigorous search that followed she, too, was arrested and tried and sentenced and beheaded. She was twenty years of age, but in that short period she had stirred the spirit of thousands of people and helped to give the revolution a soul.

But apropos of arms and ammunition, says Mr. Adachi, we must journey back to the Canton uprising of 1911. For many months previous to this a strict watch had been kept over the entire city, and one house, we are told, was especially "taboo."

Detectives watched it night and day. Once, in the twilight hour, three young women—all Chinese—walked up to it and knocked at the door. They were exceedingly well drest, and everything about them suggested the respectable and the well-to-do. With all that, there was something about the way the girls went about the front of the house that aroused the suspicion of the detectives. They arrested them, and at the police headquarters the detectives were dumfounded at their own discovery.

The three girls were veritable walking arsenals. Hundreds of cartridges in belts were wound about their bodies. You see, their fighting comrades needed cartridges very badly. Some of the revolutionists were driven from the street battles into the storehouses of rice-merchants. There they made a desperate stand behind the piles of rice-sacks of which they had improvised barricades. The imperial soldiers set fire to the storehouses packed with rice and revolutionists. You can imagine the horror when those soldiers of the Manchu Government made a large ring around the sinister bonfire and picked off the rebels with their rifle bullets as they leapt from the burning roofs.

Small wonder that the three girls thought nothing of the perils and desperateness of their mission!

But young girls are not the only ones who have been making a stir in China. There is Madame Su, who at the age of sixty-three was forced to flee to Japan—and there are others:

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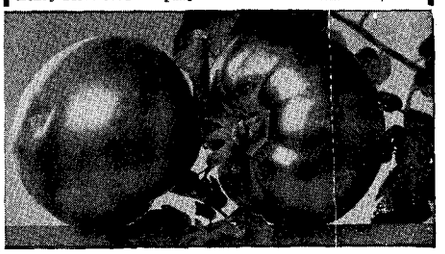
HENRY FIELD, President, Private Desk 3
Henry Field Seed Company Shenandoah, Iowa



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Not many years ago, in the Dragon capital, there lived a quiet woman, well liked among her friends, who had the misfortune to marry a man who became a drunkard. She had an "out-looking" mind, and the new order of things fired her blood. She began to think a great deal about life, and after several years of serious brooding she finally came to a definite conviction: that she was even more worthless to her husband's happiness than he was to her own. Mrs. Wang explained the matter to her husband, and left him.

Professor Hattori Unokichi, a distinguished Japanese scholar, was then teaching at the Peking University. Mrs. Wang went to talk to Dr. Hattori's wife, and evidently the personality of the Chinese lady appealed to Mrs. Hattori, for she brought Mrs. Wang home to Japan with her. There Mrs. Wang studied Occidental thought and quaffed deeply the heady wine of revolutionary ideas.

One day she was found at a boarding-house in the very heart of a lively company of Chinese girl students. And she was laying down some of the most inflammatory principles of the revolutionary movement against the existing government and social conditions in China. Her Japanese friends thought that her actions were not quite the model of a gentlewoman's behavior, and Mrs. Wang listened to their protests quietly. She returned to her teacher, Shimoda Utako, but she did not stay long.

The next tidings about her came from a small place beyond Shanghai, where she was teaching school; but it was not a quiet little village school that she wished to teach—what she wished was to call more than three hundred million souls of her own race to a new life. It was at this time that she sent a photograph of herself to Mrs. Hattori. Mrs. Wang was drest in the picture in man's costume. In her belt at her side she carried a sword. How gentle are the photographs of the London suffragettes by comparison!

In 1908 she was arrested in connection with the assassination of the provincial governor, Enming, arrested in the schoolroom while she was teaching. And the Manchus beheaded her as a mere matter of red tape. Mrs. Wang gave her life to the revolution when she was thirty years of age, and without a trace of regret.

But it was a girl—a traveling actress—who made far and away the most spectacular sacrifice to the revolutionary cause. Her real name has been always a mystery, but her stage name, we are informed, was Chin Chilan. And:

Whether on or off the stage, she blazed with a wealth of charms. It has been said—perhaps she said it herself—that she was a daughter of a simple farmer from Suchou. Nobody believed it; every feature of her face turned it into a joke. When a mere tot she was sold to a professional slave-dealer. And thus she wandered through Shanghai, Hongkong, and French Annam, and back again to Suchou. And it was there that she began her phenomenal career as an actress. With her own company she covered the tea-halls from Canton to Nanking. And the magic of her starlike eyes and of the pearls which shone between her parted lips made provinces talk of her as a perfect type of the Chinese beauty.

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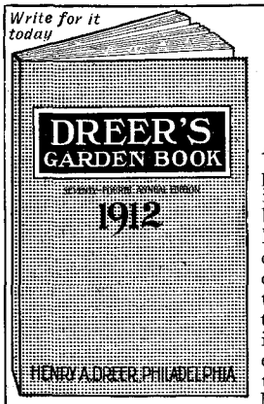

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"Well—partly."—*Fliegende Blätter.*

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A Distinction.—"So the bank teller has disappeared. Was he short in his cash?"

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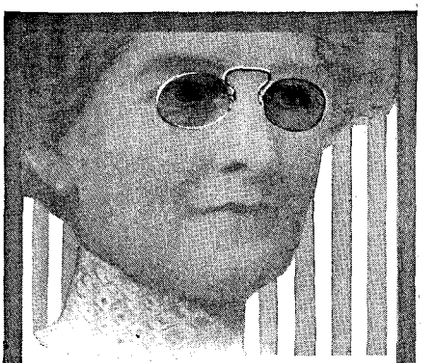

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"I do, jedge, I do. But I hopes we kin kinder strike an average."—*Washington Herald.*

It Has Its Ups and Downs.—"How is your business these days?"

"Not as flourishing as it used to be," replied the professor of penmanship.—*Puck.*

Loving Children.—VISITOR—"Are your children doing anything for you in this your last illness?"

OLD MAN—"Yes; they're keeping up my life insurance."—*Puck.*

His Specialty.—"Do you speak several languages, father?"

"No, my son," replied Mr. Henpeck, gazing sadly at his wife; "but I do know the mother tongue."—*Judge.*

He Laughs Best Who Laughs First.—"Why, man, you have no sense of humor. When I first heard that joke I laughed till my sides ached."

"So did I."—*Christian Advocate.*

A Sad Meeting.—"I think we met at this café last winter. Your overcoat is very familiar to me."

"But I didn't own it then."

"No; but I did!"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

His Little Peculiarity.—"One o' de mos' curiosest things about a fool," said Uncle Eben, "is de way he'll holler and git mad if you don't let him show off his misfortune."—*Washington Star.*

The Big Show.—POST—"Thinks he's the whole thing, does he?"

PARKER—"Well, I'd hardly go as far as that, but he certainly considers himself a quorum."—*The Smart Set.*

As in Persia.—"Papa, what does arbitration mean?"

"It means that when two Powers of equal strength get hold of a smaller country, they agree to divide it equally."—*Life.*

On the Q. T.—"See here, you old rascal, why didn't you tell me this horse was lame before I bought him?"

"Wal, the feller that sold him to me didn't say nothin' about it, so I thought it was a secret."—*Life.*

Fortunate.—"Tommy," said his brother, "you're a regular little glutton. How can you eat so much?"

"Don't know; it's just good luck," replied the youngster.—*Christian Intelligencer.*

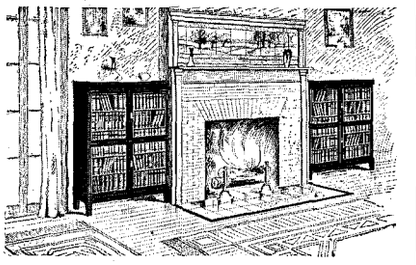
Many Like Him.—"A man has to be up-to-date to do anything nowadays."

"Yes," replied Mr. Dustin Stax. "When I talk to an investigating committee, I find it desirable not to dwell needlessly on the past."—*Washington Star.*

Candid.—"I am very sorry, Captain Snob, that circumstances over which I have no control compel me to say no."

"May I ask what the circumstances are?"

"Yours."—*Lippincott's.*



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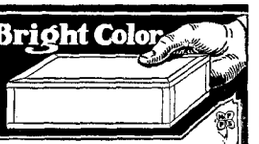

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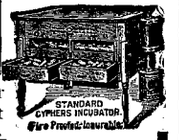

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"I'm sure she does, Mr. Sweetly; that's why she's not letting on she's engaged to Mr. Bigger."—*New York Evening Mail.*

The Beaten Path.—SERGEANT—"Why do you think this dog was stolen from a lady?"

POLICEMAN—"Because as I walked down the street with it, it stopt in front of all the department-store windows."—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

Real Trouble.—"You say your jewels were stolen while the family was at dinner?"

"No, no. This is an important robbery, officer. Our dinner was stolen while we were putting on our jewels."—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

A Falling Market.—"I'll give you two dollars for this anecdote about Daniel Webster."

"What's the matter with you?" demanded the hack writer. "You gave me four dollars for that anecdote when it was about Roosevelt."—*Brooklyn Life.*

All's Well

Helen's lips are drifting dust,
Cæsar's dead and turned to clay;
Still there's cause to hope and trust:
Lincoln Steffens, day by day,
Keeps old Cosmos in her place
And directs the human race.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

Easier.—A Chicago banker was dictating a letter to his stenographer. "Tell Mr. Soandso," he ordered, "that I will meet him in Schenectady."

"How do you spell Schenectady?" asked the stenographer.

"S-c, S-c—er—er—er—— Tell him I'll meet him in Albany."—*Argonaut.*

A Winner.—"I told him there were dozens of people right here in town who had never heard of him."

"I guess that took him down a peg or two."

"I guess it didn't. He started right out to find them and borrow money."—*Houston Post.*

A Hint.—LADY—"I guess you're gettin' a good thing out o' tending the rich Smith boy, ain't ye, doctor?"

DOCTOR—"Well, yes; I get a pretty good fee. Why?"

LADY—"Well, I hope you won't forget that my Willie threw the brick that hit 'im!"—*Scribner's.*

Her True Bent.—"Professor," said Miss Skylight, "I want you to suggest a course in life for me. I have thought of journalism——"

"What are your own inclinations?"

"Oh, my soul yearns and throbs and pulsates with an ambition to give the world a life-work that shall be marvelous in its scope, and weirdly entrancing in the vastness of its structural beauty!"

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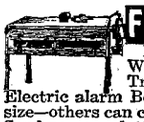

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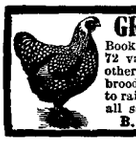

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"Well?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

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THE GUARD—"Ran over a pig, mum."

THE INQUISITIVE OLD WOMAN—"What, was it on the line?"

THE GUARD—"No—oh, no; we chased it up the embankment!"—*London Sketch.*

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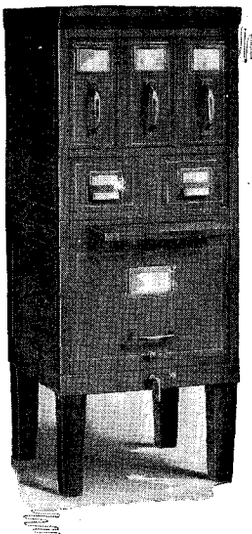

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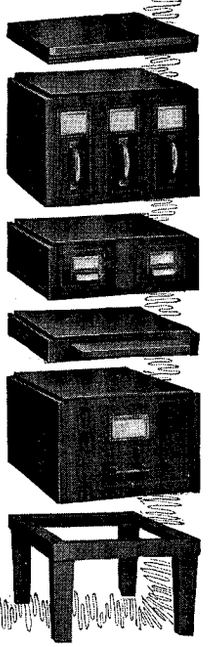

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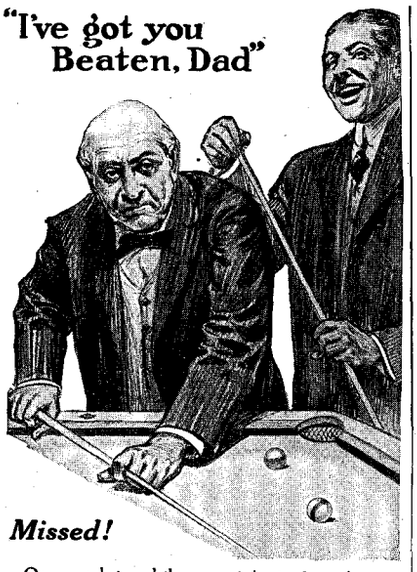

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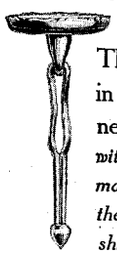

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—*Truth Seeker.*

Kindly Advice.—A colored man was brought before a police judge charged with stealing chickens. He pleaded guilty, and received sentence, when the judge asked how it was he managed to lift those chickens right under the window of the owner's house when there was a dog in the yard.

"Hit wouldn't be of no use, Judge," said the man, "to try to 'splain dis thing to you all. Ef you was to try it you like as not would get yer hide full o' shot an' get no chickens, nuther. Ef you want to engage in any rascality, Judge, yo' better stick to de bench, whar yo' am familiar."

—*Zion's Advocate.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

January 18.—Fifty-three sailors are drowned when the British war-ship *Wistow Hall* is wrecked off Aberdeenshire, Scotland.

January 19.—The French mail steamer *Manouba* is seized by Italian destroyers and taken to Cagliari on suspicion of carrying Turkish officers in disguise.

January 20.—W. Morgan Shuster arrives in Vienna, and in an interview severely criticizes Great Britain's policy in Persia.

January 21.—Lieutenant Boerner of the French Army dies of burns received on the overturning of his aeroplane at Senlis.

January 22.—Several victories bring the number of Socialists elected to the German Reichstag up to ninety-nine.

Yuan Shih-kai fails to force an abdication of the Chinese dynasty. A strong protest against missionaries attempting to influence events in China is indorsed by the American legation in Peking. Three hundred men from the 15th United States Infantry arrive at Tien-Tsin.

The Italian Government proposes to submit questions arising from the seizure of the *Carthage* and the *Manouba* to The Hague.

January 23.—France threatens to withdraw her ambassador from Rome if the Turks arrested on the *Manouba* are not at once turned over to the French authorities.

The Empress Dowager and Premier Yuan Shih-kai agree to the reopening of hostilities in preference to a forced abdication of the dynasty.

Domestic

January 18.—John P. White is reelected president of the United Mine Workers of America.

January 19.—The House Committee which investigated the pure-food controversy agrees on a report sustaining Dr. Wiley.

Senator Root, in an address before the New York State Bar Association, strongly defends the judiciary, and attacks the "recall."

January 20.—Attorney-General Wickersham announces that the Government will force the dissolution of the International Harvester Company.

Senator Cummins of Iowa announces his candidacy for the Presidency.

January 22.—The caucus of the Democratic members of the House indorses the Iron and Steel Revision Bill prepared by the Ways and Means Committee.

January 23.—William J. Bryan, in a letter made public at Lincoln, Neb., sides with Woodrow Wilson in the controversy between him and Colonels Harvey and Watterson.

January 24.—Senator Kenyon of Iowa renounces his support of President Taft, and will aid the cause of Senator Cummins.

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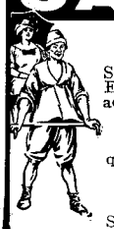

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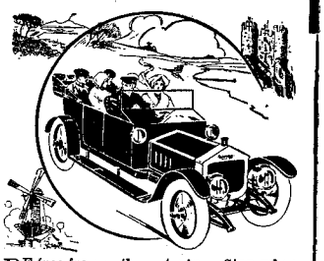

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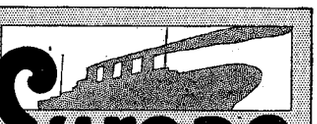

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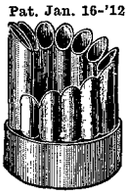

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

"C. G. W.," New Corydon, Ind.—"Please state the correct rendering of the sentence 'The man, with his two sons, *was* [or *were*] the *founder* [or *founders*] of a nation.'"

The correct verb to use in such sentences may be readily determined in general by the following rule, which is found in Fernald's "Working Grammar of the English Language," p. 266: "When a prepositional phrase modifies the essential subject, the number and person of the object of the preposition have no effect upon the verb of the predicate; that verb agrees with the subject only, without reference to the noun or pronoun contained in the prepositional phrase; thus, . . . 'The *speaker*, with a party of friends, *has* arrived.'" However, in the sentence cited by our correspondent there is a complexity introduced by the use of the noun "founder," which does not accurately convey the meaning intended, inasmuch as there were three founders, instead of one. A slight change in the wording of the sentence is, therefore, necessary. By using "and" instead of "with" and "founders" instead of "founder," this objection is removed and the sentence becomes logically and grammatically correct thus rendered, viz., "The man *and* his two sons *were founders* of a nation."

"E. B.," Wahoo, Neb.—"September" and "February" are most commonly abbreviated "Sept." and "Feb.," altho the abbreviation "Sep." and the contraction "Feb'y" are seen occasionally.

"W. H.," Norfolk, Va.—"Is the verb 'favor' obsolete in the sense of 'resemble'?"

"Favor" in this sense is not obsolete. It is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY as "to look like; resemble somewhat; as, the boy *favors* his father." The employment of the word in this sense, however, is colloquial, and therefore not best usage.

"E. R.," Washington, D. C.—"What is the correct spelling of the underlined word in the works '*Idylls*' of Theocritus and '*Idylls* of the King'?"

The STANDARD DICTIONARY prefers the form "idyl" to "idyll," but the latter spelling is allowable, and in extensive use, particularly in Great Britain and her colonies. In the particular works cited, the word is correctly spelled with two "l's."

"G.," Winnipeg, Can.—"(1) Which is correct, '*with* regard to' or '*in* regard to'? (2) Should the preposition 'in' or 'on' be used preceding the word 'behalf'?"

(1) Either expression is correct. (See the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 1501, where "regard" in this sense is defined as "a given or general matter considered as having a bearing or relation; reference; particular; generally preceded by *with* or *in* and followed by *to* or *of;* as, to excel *in* no *regard;* he spoke *with regard to* his work.")

(2) Either expression is correct here also. (See the STANDARD DICTIONARY, p. 182, where "behalf" in the sense intended is defined as "the interest, advantage, or defense (of any one): always preceded by *in, on,* or *upon;* as, to speak *in* one's *behalf*. Formerly, *on behalf of* meant in support or favor of, and *in behalf of* meant in the place or interest of; but in modern usage this distinction tends to disappear.")

As a Rule.—There is many a cup 'twixt the lip and the slip.—*Judge.*

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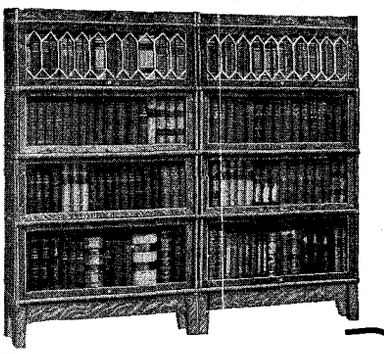

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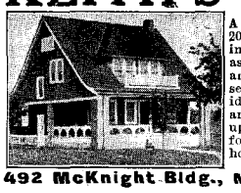

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